The Bombay Gazette.

No. 69,047.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs.	52 0
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In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Birth.

GOMPERTZ—June 13th, at Sattara, the wife of R. Gomperts, Esq., Local Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

Death.

CUMMING—June 16th, drowned in harbour, William Cumming, Master ship *Europa*.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay		Leave Calcutta	
„ Carwar	15	„ Bimlipatam	15
„ Cochin	18	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Tuticorin	19	„ Coconada	20
„ Colombo	20	„ Madras	23
„ Galle	20	„ Pondicherry	
„ Negapatam	24	„ Negapatam	24
„ Pondicherry		„ Galle	
„ Madras	27	„ Colombo	27
„ Coconada	29	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Cochin	29
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	„ Arrive Bombay	4

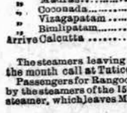
The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and transhipp to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah. to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days, to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

Ur.	June.	Downs.	June July
Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Bussorah	29 4
„ Kurrachee	6 19	„ Fao	30 4
„ Gundur	6 20	„ Bushire	23 7
„ Muscat	9 23	„ Linga	25 9
„ B. Abbas	11 25	„ Muscat	27 11
„ Linga	12 25	„ Gundur	29 13
„ Bushire	15 29	July	
„ Fao	16 30	„ Gundur	1 15
July.		„ Kurrachee	4 18
Arrive Bussorah	17 1	Arrive Bombay	7 21

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th June, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd June, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurmtur.	Gorun.	Golwa
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A
First Class	2 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 15
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6

The Dhurmtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder, daily at 8 A.M and Dhurmtur at 1 P.M.

The Golwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M. and Golwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(*With despatch*).

MESSRS. GREEN'S Ship "AGAMEMNON," 1431 tons register, Nicholas Marder, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Agamemnon*.

Bombay, 18th May 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of the Cargo of COALS, per Ship "MALTA," from Liverpool, and shipped by Wm. Cooper, Esq., are requested to communicate to the undersigned without delay, otherwise it will be landed at their risk and expense.

CURSETJEE and EDULJEE, Dubashes.

Bombay, 15th June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "CITY OF RICHMOND," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *City of Richmond*.

Bombay, 15th June 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "GLENLORA," Captain Edward, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Edward will not be responsible for [the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents Ship *Glenlora*.

Bombay, 15th June 1868.

Now Ready.

GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY
CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,
Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.

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Free by post ..... „ 3 4
Rampart Row, THACKER, VINING & Co.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.
HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,
of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper*, and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *viâ* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45.—2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KBISHNA," 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on the 30th June next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1868.

WANTED.

NOTICE.—WANTED, for service in the Government Steam Factory, Dockyard, ENGINEERS and FITTERS. Applications, with Copies of Testimonials, to be made to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 28th April 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a cool and commodious HOUSE, with STABLES and GODOWNS, situated in Rampart Row, lately vacated by the P. and O. Company. Apply to EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Bombay Green.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES AND RESIDENCE.—TO LET, from the 1st June next, the FIRST FLOOR, 24 Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. H. CLASON Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply either personally or by letter to Mr. W. COLCLOUGH, General Manager, Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TO BE LET, the following PROPERTIES, viz.:—

An airy Bungalow (Nepean Lodge) at Malabar Hill, formerly occupied by Mr. H. W. G. Lawson.

The First and Second Storeys of Sassoon Building, in Marine Street, Fort.

The First and Second Storeys of Sassoon Building, in Marine Lane, Fort.

The First and Second Storeys of the House No. 16, in Apollo Street, Fort.

The Upper Rooms of Dady Building, in Meadow Street, formerly occupied by the Office of Mr. Manisty, Solicitor of the High Court, and now white-washed and thoroughly repaired.

One Godown in Dady Building, in Meadow Street.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 12th June 1868.

NOTICES.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—The undersigned have landed a consignment of these CLOSETS and now invite purchasers for them.

The invention entirely does away with all the unmentionable nuisances attached to the employment of the Commodes now in general use in India, and are, in short, invaluable. The Government of India have presented Mr. Moule with £500 in token of their high appreciation of the invention. *Terms*—CASH.

Early application is desirable.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—P. GRANT & SON, Saddlery Establishment, No. 1, Meadow Street, Bombay.

With reference to the NOTICE which appeared in the *Times of India* and *Bombay Gazette* during the fall of last year, regarding the contemplated closing of our Business, we beg to inform our Friends and the Public in general that circumstances over which we had no control have occurred, causing us to continue the same.

P. GRANT & SON, in returning thanks to their kind Constituents for past favours, solicit a continuance of that support which they have received for the last twenty-five years, and beg to assure them that all Orders entrusted to them will be punctually attended to.

P. GRANT & SON have just received their usual supply of SADDLERY, &c., which is now open for inspection.

22nd April 1868.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately:—

2 Steam Travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.
1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.
1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co., Boiler by Tennant & Co.
1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.
1 4 P. do. do., by Shuttleworth & Co.
1 Fire Engine, by Merryweather & Co.
1 Lathe, complete, by Tennant & Co.
2 Air Pumps, by Redpath and Leigh.
2 Circular Saw Benches.
150 Wooden Waggons.
76 Pairs Waggon Wheels and Axles.
122 Do. Lorry do do.
240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.
15 Iron Barges complete, 100 Tons Register.
14 Unerected do. do.
20 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.
Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators,
JAMES RANKEN, } Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY SUPPLEMENTARY MARKET LOAN.—In accordance with a Resolution of the Board of Justices, dated 18th December 1867 and 29th April 1868, and under the provisions of Sections 254, 255, and 256 of Act 2 of 1865 and Section 26 of Act 4 of 1867, the Municipal Commissioner hereby invites tenders for a supplementary loan of Rupees (2,65,000) two lacs and sixty-five thousand at six per cent. having a currency of twenty years, on the security of the rents or income arising or accruing by virtue of the said Acts or either of them from the Public Market of the City of Bombay.

The interest will be paid half-yearly on the 30th June and 31st December of each year, at Bombay, or any of the other Presidencies, or in London, at the exchange of 2 shillings per rupee.

Tenders should be for not less than Rs. 500 or for multiples thereof.

Tenders should be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal, Bombay, or Madras, for a deposit of ten per cent. of the amount tendered, and be sealed and superscribed "Municipal Loan," and submitted to the Controller of Municipal Accounts not later than 1 P.M. on the 15th July 1868.

If the tender be accepted the deposit will be taken in part of the amount specified therein, but if the residue of the amount tendered be not paid on or before the 15th August 1868 the deposit will be forfeited.

The deposits on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender.

Promissory Loan Notes as per form A will be issued for Rs. 500 each and can be transferred by endorsement as per form B.

A. T. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, 8th June 1868.

A.

FORM OF MORTGAGE.
No.

By Virtue of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, and by Virtue of Act IV. of 1867, passed by the Governor of Bombay in Council, entitled, "An Act to amend the Bombay Municipal Act (No. II. of 1865)," we, the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, with the sanction of the Governor of Bombay in Council, in consideration of the sum of Rupees (500) Five Hundred paid to us, to the credit of the Municipal Fund for the City of Bombay, by for the purposes of the said Act, do grant and assign unto the said his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, such proportion of the rents or income arising or accruing by virtue of the said Acts or either of them from the Public Markets of the City of Bombay, as the said sum of Rupees Five Hundred doth or shall bear to the whole sum which is or shall be borrowed upon the credit of the said rents or income to hold to the said his heirs, executors, representatives and assigns from this day until the said sum of Rupees Five Hundred with interest at six per cent. per annum for the same shall be fully paid and satisfied (the principal sum to be repaid at the end of twenty years from the date hereof; and in the meantime interest thereon to be payable half-yearly on the Thirtieth day of June and the Thirty-first day of December). Given under our corporate Seal this day of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty

B.

FROM OF TRANSFER OF MORTGAGE.

I (or We) A. B, transfer the within security to C. D. or his order for Rs. value received. Signed) A. B.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constintients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed.- The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	„ 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	„ 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		„ 16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	„ 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	„ 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	„ 3	„ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	„ 3	„ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	„ 4	„ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	„ 4	„ 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	„ 6	„ 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	„ 7	„ 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	„ 6	„ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	„ 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60, 65		0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Fallmall and Shakspere	„	7 8
BADHAM'S West End	„	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot	„	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot	„	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace	Rs.	2
Guyots Leather Brace	„	3
Guyots Web End	„	2
The Royal Courier Bag		8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas		12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick		2 „ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief		18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric „		14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched „		16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief		10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 30
Gold Link Studs	„	16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„	6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs	„	14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings	„	8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs.	„	2 „ 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flanne, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's Apollo House, at London cost Price.

	per pair	Rs. as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves		1 8
COLLARS Regent	„	5 0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	„	5 0
CHEVIOTT'S Drab Felt Hats	„	5 0
COTTON Socks White	„	10 0
COTTON Socks Coloured	„	10 0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		4 0
TRAVELLING Suits		20 0
TRAVELLING Shirts		8 0
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8 0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		10 0
RUGS AND MATS		16 0
JOUVINS KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2 12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.
ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.
Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE FORT POLICE COURTS will be removed, by order of Government, on and after MONDAY, the 15th instant, from the premises in the Dockyard, where they are now held, to the building belonging to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co. in Hornby Row, for many years known as the Fort residence of Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esquire.

JOHN CONNON,
Acting Chief Magistrate of Police.

Bombay, Fort Police Court, 13th June 1868.

ESPERANCE & Co.,
TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c

Orders for Civil, Military, and Naval Outfits promptly and satisfactorily executed on reasonable terms.

ESPERANCE & Co.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

N. B.—VISITING, WEDDING, and other Cards. SEALS, &c., neatly ENGRAVED and PRINTED.

E. & Co.

THE COMMERCIAL, FINANCE, AND STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, LIMITED, Under Liquidation).

FIRST DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS AT RUPEES NINE PER SHARE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, at the rate of RUPEES NINE per SHARE (or Shares of Members who are not in any way indebted to the Company), will be paid to the Shareholders on or after the 16th instant, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND and PELLE, on the production of the Letters of Allotment and Receipts for 1st Call.

All holders of Allotment Letters not being original Allottees of the Shares therein referred to will be required to produce regular Transfers to them from such original Allottees previous to any payment being made to them.

G. S. CLAY,
CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE, } Liquidators of the Commercial, Finance, and Stock Exchange Corporation, Limited.

Bombay, 6th May 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

SUIT No. 319 of 1863.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Baronet; The Hon'ble RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY; SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Esquire, and AWABAEE, widow of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, *Versus.* Plaintiffs.

SOONABAEE, Widow of Jehangeer Sorabjee Patuck; PESTONJEE JEHANGEER PATUCK, HEERABAI, Widow of Dinshaw Sorabjee; RUTTONBAI, Widow of Burjorjee Furdoonjee; DINBAEE, Widow of Jehangeer Cursetjee, and DOSSIBAEE, Widow of Khaikhusroo Framjee. Defendants.

Pursuant to a Decretal Order made in this cause, and bearing date the 21st day of July 1865, the following PROPERTY will be sold in one lot by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY the 17th day of June 1868, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court, at his Office, in the Court House:—

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Baronet; the Honourable RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY; SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Esquire; AWABAEE, Widow of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet; SOONABAEE, Widow of Jehangheer Sorabjee Patuck; PESTONJEE JEHANGEER PATUCK, deceased; HEERABAI, Widow of Dinshaw Sorabjee; RUTTONBAI, Widow of Burjorjee Furdoonjee; DINBAEE, Widow of Jehangeer, Cursetjee; and DOSSIBAEE, Widow of Khaikhusroo Framjee, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage tenement, or dwelling-house thereon standing, with the appurtenance, situate within the Fort walls of Bombay, on the west side of Bazaar Gate Street, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fourteen square yards, be the same a little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 402 and 403, and of the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 19, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Hormusjee Pestonjee Bottlewalla, on or towards the south by the house of Framjee Pestonjee Khambatta, on or towards the east by the Bazaar Gate Street, and on towards the west by the house of Nanjee Sadgar Banis, and which premises are situate in the Sub-district of Fort and Colaba, and are now in the occupation of Soonabaee, Widow of the late Jehangeer Sorabjee Patuck, deceased, and were formerly in the occupation of the late Jehangeer Sorabjee Patuck, deceased, and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner; at the Office of Messrs. KEIR, PRESCOT, and WINTER, Attorneys for the plaintiffs, Meadow Street; at the Office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PELLE, Attorneys for the defendants RUTTONBAI, Widow, and HEERABAI, Widow, Graham's Building, Parsee Bazaar Street; at the Office of Mr. HURRELL, Attorney for the defendants DINBAEE and DOSSIBAEE, Rampart Row; and at the Office of Mr. THACKER, Attorney for the defendant SOONABAEE, Rampart Row.—Dated this 17th of April 1868. C. E. FOX, Commissioner.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG.

Has just landed, per "British Admiral," and expect shortly per "Albuera," a Consignment of Printing and Lithographic Presses, Materials, &c. by Hughes and Kimber of London.

IMPROVED ALBION PRINTING PRESSES,

Post folio size	16 by 11 inches	Rs.	220
Foolscap broad side	„ 19 by 14½	„	325
Demy	„ 24 by 18	„	460
Royal	„ 26 by 20½	„	530
uper Royal	„ 29 by 21	„	575

For the convenience of Purchasers, each Press is supplied free of charge with 3 Parchments, 2 Blankets, 12 Yards Girthing, 1 extra spring for head of Press, 2 pairs Press Points.

Iron Ink Tables to the varidus sizes of Presses.

Best Black Printing Ink.

Ink Roller Moulds of sizes.

Brass Rule Cutters.

Best Cast and Wrought Iron Chases of sizes.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES.

27 by 18 inches	Rs. 160
30 by 20 „	„ 185
33 by 22 „	„ 240
36 by 24 „	„ 300

Each Press is supplied free of charge with 2 Tympan Leather and 2 Scrapers.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

15 by 21, 12 by 15, 18 by 14, 18 by 24, 19 by 25, 22 by 28, 22 by 32, 20 by 28, 20 by 30, 24 by 32, 26 by 36, 28 by 42 inches.

Prices vary from 2 as. 6 pies to 5 annas per lb.

Zinc Plates for Zincography, Demy size.

French Rollers for Lithographic Printing.

Ruling Machines with necessary fittings.

Ruling Ink, Red and Blue.

Ruling Pen-making Machines.

Mill Board Cutting Machines.

Card Board Cutting Machines.

Perforating Machines, best improved,

Numbering Machines.

Variety of Binding Materials and Tools.

Best English Mill Boards.

Superior White Ivory Card Boards.

Binding Cloth Rs. 20 per Roll of 36 yards.

MR. J. NEUBERG undertakes orders for Machines, Presses and Materials manufactured by Messrs. Hughes and Kimber, by whom he has been appointed Sole Agent for Western India. Mr. N. expects several Printing and other Machines by an early shipment.

Orders for Types will also be promptly executed. H. and K.'s Illustrated Catalogue furnished on application.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

A CARD.—Six or Eight SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARDING and LODGING in a healthy locality. The House is large and airy, with the convenience of a large Sitting Room: will do for TWO FAMILIES. For particulars apply to the PROPRIETOR of the LONDON HOTEL, No. 9 Grant Road.

A GOVERNMENT AUCTION of UNAPPROPRIATED ABYSSINIAN STORES, will be held at 12 o'clock noon, in the Colaba Depot Yard, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, until further Notice.

Terms—CASH; and Lots to be cleared away on the same day. L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General,
for Executive Commissariat Officer.

Abyssinian Branch Office, Colaba Depot, 11th June 1868.

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D. S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

BYCULLA BRANCH.—Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, beg to intimate that they have opened a BRANCH in Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Hotel, for the dispensing of Prescriptions, and that all Orders for Medicine sent there will receive the promptest attention.

Orders for sundry Goods, if the latter are not in stock, will be forwarded into the Fort for immediate execution.

Bombay, 5th May 1868. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—As prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of *flavor* the latter is not to be compared with it.

5, Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

EVERY TRAVELLER should provide himself with one of D. S. Kemp & Co.'s MEDICINE CHESTS, with which he may in comparative safety encounter any change of climate or other influence obnoxious to health.

They may be had of every size and form; from the large Regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak Chests for private use.

Explorers or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with Waterproof Covers and Straps for protection and portability.

Besides having their particular patterns made in England, D. S. K. & Co. employ their own Machanics here to alter or construct Chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the Physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expressly for the Chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO NURTURE CHILDREN.

LIEBIG'S INFANTS' FOOD.

THE Food commonly sold under this name have several disadvantages, which more than neutralize any benefit from the adoption of Liebig's principle in their preparation.

They contain either Arrow Root or Farinaceous matter in excess, which renders them unadapted for Infants, whose Natural Food is Mother's Milk.

They are not freed from the sharp microscopic husks of the Malt, which cause great irritation in the delicate intestines of Children.

The trouble of preparing the Milk is great, and hence has to be entrusted to Servants.

The Food when prepared is too thick for convenient administration to an Infant.

They do not carry out Liebig's intention of producing with Cow's Milk an efficient substitute for Mother's Milk.

The Foods prepared with them are repulsive to many Infants.

Under the auspices of the London "Infants' Food Society," of which Baron Liebig is President, a preparation has been introduced called

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK,

which is not only entirely free from the objections urged against the various "Foods," but forms, when mixed, a Milk which for all purposes of nourishment exactly represent the natural aliment of the Child, thus entirely carrying out the idea of the discoverer.

The remarkable success which has attended the use of the Milk so prepared is proved by numerous letters from Medica land Private sources, and by Extracts from Public Journals; and its efficacy in saving Children from the numerous diseases consequent on indigestion appears beyond a doubt. The Milk when prepared is delicious and is eagerly taken by the most delicate Infant.

Sole Agents for India,—D. S. KEMP & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay.

5 Elphinstone Circle.

TONIC REFRESHER,
By the Inventor.
Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

By the same Artist.
JUNIPER RESTORATIVE.
Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

In the laboratory and will shortly be issued.
CHAMOMILE COMFORTER.
Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

The above Essences, of which the first two are sufficiently well known, are not the result of chance combination as might be supposed, but of long experimental study based on the works of eminent writers on taste, the table, wines, &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, F. J. BRAND & Co's CROWN SHERRIES, in cases of 1, 2 & 3 dozen each. Apply to PASSMORE & Co.

Bruce Lane, 16th June 1868.

HORSES AT BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.—A few select CAPE HORSES for SALE at this Establishment, some of which will make good hargers, few of them are broken in to Harness. Also a few ARAB and AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

ALLI ABDOOLA.

TO BE RAFFLED FOR, a CARRIAGE AND PAIR in good condition, for Rs. 2,000, in 200 Numbers, at Rs. 10 each. The Raffle will take place in the London Hotel as soon as all numbers have been taken up, of which due Notice will be given.

J. LOWE.

WANTED, EIGHTEEN competent persons as INSPECTORS.

12 on Rupees 40 per Month.
3 ditto 50 ditto.
3 ditto 60 ditto.

Applications with testimonials to be addressed as below.

C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 16th June 1868.

NOTICE.—LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the late THOMAS HENRY BULLOCK, of Cheltenham, in the County of Gloucester, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to EDWARD MACDOUGALL FOGO, Esquire, a Partner in the Firm of Remington and Company, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up such property forthwith to us.

REMINGTON & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "LADY MACDONALD," from London, are requested to send Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all Packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain J. H. KENNEDY will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 16th June 1868.

NOTICE.—LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the late RICHARD SPOONER, the younger, formerly of the Bombay Civil Service, but late of Poona House, West Worthing, in the County of Sussex, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to EDWARD MACDOUGALL FOGO, Esquire, a Partner in the Firm of Remington and Company, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up such property forthwith to us.

REMINGTON & Co.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the RIGHT of SELLING VEHAR WATER on the Carnac Bunder to the smaller class of Shipping in the Bombay Harbour.

Tenders must be sent in on or before the 20th instant, addressed to

A. T. CRAWFORD, ESQ.,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Full particulars may be obtained on application at the Bombay Water Works Office, Apollo House, Fort.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Bombay Water Work's Office, 16th June 1868.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

LIGHT READING FOR DULL WEATHER.

TROLLOPE, A.—Rachel Ray. A novel	Rs. 1 8
—— Miss Mackenzie	1 8
—— Tales of all Countries	1 8
—— The Kellys and the O'Kellys	1 8
—— Castle Richmond	1 8
—— The Bertrams	1 8
—— The Macdermots of Ballycloran	1 8
—— Doctor Thorne	1 14
—— The Warden	1 14
—— Orley Farm	2 4
—— Can you forgive her ?	2 4
—— Barchester Towers	2 12
—— The Small House at Allington, 2 vols, illustrated	2 12
BRADDON, MISS.—The Lady's Mile	15 0
—— John Marchmont's Legacy	1 8
—— Sir Jasper's Tenant	1 8
—— Lady Audley's Secret	1 8
—— Aurora Floyd	1 8
—— Eleanor's Victory	1 8
—— Only a Clod	1 8
—— Henry Dunbar	1 8
—— The Doctor's Wife	1 8
—— Trail of the Serpent	1 8
—— Lady Lisle	1 8
—— Birds of Prey	4 8
—— Rupert Godwin, 3 vols	16 0
DICKENS, C.—Bleak House. Dombey and Son —Each.	2 12
—— Nicholas Nickleby. Martin Chuzzlewit.—Each.	2 12
—— David Copperfield. Pickwick Papers.—Each.	2 12
—— Barnaby Rudge. The Old Curiosity Shop. Each	2 4
—— Christmas Books. A Tale of Two Cities.—Each	2 4
—— Sketches by Boz. Oliver Twist.—Each	2 4
LEVER, C.—Roland Cashel, 2 vols	3 0
—— Knight of Gwynne, 2 vols	3 0
—— The Daltons, 2 vols	3 0
—— Davenport Dunn, 2 vols	3 0
—— Jack Hinton, the Guardsman	1 8
—— The O'Donoghue	1 8
—— Harry Lorrequer	1 8
—— The Fortunes of Glencore	1 8
—— A Day's Ride, a Life's Romance	1 8
—— One of Them	1 8
—— Arthur O'Leary	1 8
—— The Martins of Cro'Martin	2 4
—— The Dodd Family Abroad	2 4
—— Charles O'Malley	2 4
SCOTT, SIR W.—Waverley. Guy Mannering. The Antiquary. Rob-Roy. Old Mortality. The Black Dwarf and a Legend of Montrose. The Bride of Lammermoor. The Heart of Midlothian. Ivanhoe. The Monastery. The Abbot. Kenilworth. The Pirate. The Fortunes of Nigel. Peveril of the Peak. Quentin Durward. St. Ronan's well. Redgauntlet. The Betrothed, and Highland Widow.—Each	0 8
GRANT, J.—The Scottish Cavalier: an historical romance	1 8
—— The King's Own Borderers: a military romance.	1 8
—— Second to None; ditto	1 8
—— Philip Rollo; or, the Scottish Musketeers	1 8
—— Jane Seton; or, the King's Advocate	1 8
—— Bothwell; or, the Days of Mary Queen of Scots.	1 8
—— Frank Hilton; or, the Queen's own	1 8
—— The Cavaliers of Fortune; or, British Heroes in Foreign Wars	1 8
—— Laura Everingham; or, the Highlanders of Glenora	1 8
—— The Captain of the Guard	1 8
—— Letty Hyde's Lovers; or, the Household Brigade	1 8
—— The Yellow Frigate; or, the Three Sisters	1 8
—— Harry Ogilvie; or, the Black Dragoons	1 8
—— The Aide-de-Camp	1 8
—— The Constable of France; and other tales	1 8
—— Legends of the Black Watch; or, 42nd Highlanders	1 8
—— Oliver Ellis; or, the Fusiliers	1 8
—— Mary of Louraine: an historical romance	1 8
—— The Phantom Regiment; or, Stories of "Ours."	1 8
ELIOT, G.—Adam Bede. Mill on the Floss.—Each.	3 12
—— Silas Marner	1 14
The Three Scouts, and Cadjo's Cave. Tales of the Great American War	1 8
Barren Honour. By author of Guy Livingston, &c.	1 8
Sword and Gown. By author of Barren Honour, &c.	1 8
The Flying Dutchman. By author of Gentleman Jack, &c.	1 8
The Savage Club Papers	1 8
Rosa and Flora: a romance. By Lydia M. Child	1 14
Dr. Goethe's Courtship: a tale of domestic life	1 8
The Guardian Angel. By author of Elsie Venner	1 8
Carry's Confession. By author of High Church, &c.	1 8
Ned Locksley the Etonian	1 8
Hobson's Choice. By Dutton Cook	1 8
Stanley Thorn. By H. Cockton	1 8
Valentine Vox. By H. Cockton	1 8
The Wigwam in the Wilderness. By Captain Flack.	1 8
The Castaways of the Prairies. By ditto	1 8
Cosynook. By Mrs M. A. Bird	1 8
Joseph Andrews. By H. Fielding	1 8
The Flying Scud: a sporting novel. By C. Clarke.	1 8
Sir Victor's Choice. By Annie Thomas	1 8
The Chimney Corner. By Mrs. H. B. Stowe	0 12
Mount Sorel; or the Heiress of the De Veres. By Mrs. M. Caldwell	1 8
The Widow and the Marquess. By T. Hook	1 8
Who breaks, pays. By author of Cousin Stella	0 12
Dennis Donne. By Annie Thomas	1 8
Outward Bound: a Merchant's Adventures. By Marryatt	1 8
Emilia Windham. By Mrs. M. Caldwell	1 8
Slaves of the Ring. By F. W. Robinson	1 8
The Gladiator: a tale of the Roman Empire. By Martha M. Lamont	0 12
The Head Centre; or the Life of a Fenian Informer.	0 12
Telegraph Secrets. By a Station Master	0 12
Secrets of the Turf; or, how I won the Derby. By Mennyng	0 12
The Gordian Knot. By Shirley Brooks	1 14
Too Late for the Train	1 4

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 16th June 1868.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY. AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

RECEIVED YESTERDAY BY THE STEAMER "BARODA."

The Argosy, Vol. V	Rs. 3 8
Oliver's Collision Diagrams (Rules of the Road at Sea)	1 2
Garrod's Materia Medica. New edition	9 4
Bennett's Principles of Medicine. New edn	18 12
Kloh's Pathological Anatomy of the Female Sexual Organs	11 4
Bell's Our Indian Policy	7 12
Burns's Poetical Works (Globe edn.)	2 12
Culley's Handbook of Telegraphy	9 4
Pedestrianism, &c.	0 6
The Belton Estate By A. Trollope	1 8
The Wide Wide World. By Miss Wetherell	0 12
Mdll. Riego's Netting Book	0 12
Theory of Money	2 12
Cassell's Popular Education, Vol. I.	4 8
Tytler's Days of Yore	3 12
Leslie's Man's Origin and Destiny	8 0
Wilson's Big Veda	15 12
The Viaduct Works' Handbook: viaducts, bridges, roofs, &c., of iron. By H. N. Maynard, &c.	3 12
Riddell's Indian Domestic Economy	10 0
New Plays—Honor before wealth; Go to Putney. Each	0 8
Dickens's Hard Times (paper boards)	1 8

NEW FRENCH BOOKS.

Madame Therese. Par Erckmann Chatrian	2 4
L'Invasion ou Le Fou Yégof. Par E. Chatrian	2 4
Waterloo, Suite du Conscrit de 1813. Par E. Chatrian	2 4
Histoire d'un Conscrit de 1813. Par E Chatrian	2 4
La Princesse de Conti. Par La Comtesse Dash	0 12

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 13th June, 1868.

☞ A Catalogue of all the Music now in stock can be had on application.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that a FOURTH DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, of Rs. 400 per Share, will be paid on production of Share Certificates at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on and after WEDNESDAY, June 17th, 1868.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
For Liquidators B. & B. S. S. Co., Ld.

Bombay, 16th June 1868.

NOTICE.—A SALE of Government HAY, returned from Abyssinia, will take place daily at 4 P.M. at the Elphinstone Bunder.

Terms—CASH; and the lots to be removed forthwith.

Further particulars as to date of first sale may be learned on application to Major DAVIES, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, in charge of the Abyssinian Branch at the Colaba Commissariat Depot.

L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General,
for Executive Commissariat Officer.

NOTICE AND CAUTION.—With reference to the ADVERTISEMENT of SALE by the Sheriff of Bombay appearing in the *Times of India* of the 2nd June instant, of the several Properties described in the 4 lots therein mentioned, under and by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri facias* issued on the Plea Side of the late Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the suit of Mahomed Hoossein bin Mahomed Yoonoos Moorgay, Cazee of Bombay, plaintiff, against Syed Ahmed Sha Cashmeree, Shaik Ibrahim Ruckhangay, Goolam Ali Maharee, Syed Goolam Ali, Syed Hoossein Goolam Ahmed bin Mahomed Syed Rogay, Mahomed Hoossein bin Mahomed Syed Rogay, Cuthoodeen bin Shaboodeen Toongakur, Mahomed Esmail bin Shaboodeen Toongakur, Shaik Ahmed (alias Meya) bin Fuckroodeen Fazendar, Shaik Mahomed bin Fuckeer Mahomed Curtay, Mahomed Hoossein bin Balla Penkur, and Ramoodeen Akurwady, defendants, Mahomed Ally bin Mahomed Ameen Rogay hereby gives Notice that the Oart containing 3 houses, 2 stables, one pleasure-house, and 4 huts, &c., with its appurtenances, situated in Girgaum, or Churney Road, outside the Fort, and comprised in Lot No. 4, does not belong to the defendant Mahomed Esmail bin Shaboodeen Toongakur, nor has the said Mahomed Esmail bin Shaboodeen Toongakur any right, title, or interest in the property, but the same is the *bona fide* property of the said Mahomed Ally bin Mahomed Ameen Rogay, and all intending purchasers at the said sale are hereby cautioned against purchasing the said property.—Dated this 15th day of June 1868.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Solicitors for Mahomed Ally bin Mahomed Ameen Rogay, Esq.

IN THE HIGH CCURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate of RUNCHORDASS CANJEE and HUNSRAJ MALJEE, Insolvent Traders.

UPON hearing Messrs. MACFARLANE and GREEN, Solicitors for the Trustees, and upon reading the affidavit of PAUL EDWARD BENDIR, sworn on the 5th instant hereunto annexed and marked A., I do order that the said PAUL EDWARD BENDIR be discharged from the Office of Trustee of the said Estate, and in his place and stead that SAMUEL W. REID, of Bombay, be appointed as the sole Trustee of the said Estate upon the same terms of remuneration as allowed to the said PAUL EDWARD BENDIR.

And I do further order that this Order be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, the *Times of India*, the *Bombay Gazette*, the *Summachar Durpun*, and the *Indu-Prakash* Newspapers.—Dated this 9th day of June 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

MACFARLANE and GREEN,
Solicitors for the Trustees.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of MALLJEE SEWJEE, DAMJEE NENSEY, and BHIMSEY MANOCK, who traded in Bombay under the style and firm of MALLJEE SEWJEE and COMPANY, adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS a Petition for adjudication in Insolvency verified by affidavit of WALTER EWING CRUM, one of the Partners in the Firm of Messrs. Graham and Company, was filed in this Honourable Court on the Eighteenth day of May, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, and the said MALLJEE SEWJEE, DAMJEE NENSEY, and BHIMSEY MANOCK, who traded in Bombay under the style and firm of MALLJEE SEWJEE and COMPANY having been duly adjudged Insolvents under Section Nine of the Indian Insolvent Act, are hereby required and required under Section Twelve of the said Act, to file in my Office a Schedule in the form in Schedule C to the said Act annexed, within thirty days from the date hereof.—Dated this Fifteenth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight.

T. B. FERGUSON,
Acting Clerk of the Court.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes:—

1. To appoint a Liquidator of the Company in the place of W. F. Stearns, Esq., resigned.

2. To authorize the Liquidators to compromise all Calls and Liabilities to Calls, Debts and Liabilities capable of resulting in Debts, and all Claims whether present or future subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company and any Contributory or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the assets of the Company or the winding up of the Company generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of all such Debts or Liabilities, and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such Calls, Debts or Liabilities, and to pass the necessary Extraordinary Resolution in that behalf.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
For Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th June 1868.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL, JUNE 11.

Government Securities.—Upwards of a lakh and half of 4 per cents, in sums of Rs. 30,000 and under, were bought, by different parties, at Rs. 5-0, 4-15, and 4-14 discount, and some small amount at Rs. 5-13 and 4-14 discount. Public Works 5 per cents sold at Rs. 6-0 premium. 5 per cents of 1856-57 were purchased, for orders, at Rs. 10-0 premium. 5½ per cents, in sums of Rs. 18,000 to 5,000, were bought at Rs. 15-0 premium. On 3 years' Debentures, a sale of nearly 3 lakhs took place at Rs. 4-8 premium. Rs. 59,000 of 5 years' Debentures obtained Rs. 8-4 premium. A large amount of 15 years' Debentures sold at Rs. 3-8 premium, and about half a lakh at Rs. 1-0-2.

Bank of Bengal.—At the weekly meeting of the Board of Directors to-day the margin for loans on Government Securities was reduced, viz., on 4 per cents from Rs. 97 to 99 per 100, on 5 per cents from Rs. 102 to 103 per 100, on 5½ per cents from Rs. 109 to 110 per 100, and on 6 per cent Municipal Debentures from Rs. 99 to 100. A few shares sold at Rs. 1,787½ and one for Rs. 1,793.

National Bank shares were in good demand, and upwards of 200 bought by different parties, in large and small lots, at Rs. 139.

£200 East India Railway stock were purchased, for an order, at Rs. 244 per £20.

Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares sold at Rs. 200.

Another purchase of Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares was effected at Rs. 90.

East India Tea Co.'s shares sold at Rs. 20.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 16.

Grant, Surgeon, 12th Bengal Cavalry, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Belford, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Nolan, Assistant Surgeon, H. M. 2nd Grs., on duty, from Abyssinia.
Wilson, Ensign, Cameronians, on duty, from Abyssinia.
Hanks, Assistant Surgeon, Madras Medical Establishment, on duty, from Abyssinia.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 16.

Sorell, Lieutenant, R. A., on duty to Malligaum.
Moir, Vety Surgeon, 2nd D. G., to rejoin, to Mhow.
Bruhshaw, Lieutenant, M. S. C., to rejoin, to Nagpore.
Stewart, Captain, Bengal Staff, on leave, to England.
Mackeson, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.
Chichester, Ensign, 5th Fusiliers, on private affairs, to England.
Thomas, Captain, 2nd D. G., to rejoin, to Mhow.
Maule, Captain, R. A., on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Massey, Lieutenant, 92nd Highlanders, to rejoin, to Jullunder

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—16TH JUNE.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London	£1 10s. 0d.	£1 10s. 0d.
,, Liverpool	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.	£1 0s. 0d.
By Overland Route	.....	£50s. 0d.
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	....
,, Mauritius	Rs. 1½ per bag.	....

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
June 16	City of Richmond	Starkie	London, Feb 17.
	Lady McDonald	Kennedy	London, Feb. 28.
	Kingston	Emerson	Annesley Bay.
	Hafmemann	Deal	Annesley Bay.
	Sunbeam	Jordan	Annesley Bay.
	Ticonderoga	Rice	Annesley Bay.
	Cutch Merchant	Grey	Annesley Bay.
	Morning Star	Morgan	Annesley Bay.
	Edward Hymen	Brooks	Boston, Feb. 17.

DEPARTURE.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
June 16	Malta (s)	Hyde	Aden and Suez.

The steamer *Golconda*, to Aden and Suez, began to load yesterday.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

The Hon. ALEX. BROWN, *Chairman*.
JOHN CONNON, Esq., *Deputy Chairman*.

THOMAS BLANEY, Esq.	HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq.
Rev. D. C. BOYD.	W. NICOL, Esq.
Rev. C. I. CAMERON.	J. RANKEN, Esq.
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JOHN MACFARLANE, Esq.	Rev. JOHN WILSON, D.D.
Rev. D. MACPHERSON.	JAMES WINDRAM, Esq.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.

It is the object of this School to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

Increased accommodation has enabled the Committee to separate the Girls' Department, under Mrs. Macdonald and Miss Michell, from the Boys' Department, under Mr. Macdonald and an Assistant Master; both sections, however, still remaining under the personal superintendence of Mr. Macdonald.

The School has recently been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises :—

Holy Scripture.	Geography, Political and
English Grammar and Composition.	Physical.
Writing and Arithmetic.	Map-Drawing.
History.	Algebra and Euclid.
	Latin.
	Marathi.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needle-work.

FEES:—First and Second Classes..... Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class..... 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes..... 10 ,,

Four members of a family are charged as three.

A separate fee is charged for Instrumental Music.

Adequate provision has been made for the reception of Pupils as Boarders by Mr. and Mrs. MACDONALD.

D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } *Joint Secretaries.*

The School will be re-opened on the 8th of June.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1868.

IT has been rumoured that the whole of the Infantry portion of the army is to be provided with the glengarry bonnet as a substitute for the present forage cap. This change is in itself of no great consequence, and is probably due to the pressure which is periodically brought to bear by interested military outfitters on the sartorial tendencies of the House of Hanover. The glengarry is certainly smarter-looking and in cold or temperate climates much more comfortable than the present forage cap, but as regards India we rather doubt the expediency of the change. The glengarry gives as little protection from the sun as any head-dress which can well be devised, and further is not suitable for an efficient cap-cover. A broad flat bonnet such as that worn by Scotch shepherds and drovers would give, if provided with a good cover, a certain amount of protection to the head and eyes though not to the nape of the neck. Provided, however, that the cap is light, soft, and portable, it matters little whether or not it is a good protection against the rays of the sun, for whenever the latter is at all strong the helmet is worn. The cap question is therefore of little consequence save as an indication of the anxiety of the Horse Guards to bring every regiment in the service down to one dead level and to abolish all those distinctions which, though trifling and unimportant in themselves, tend to keep up *esprit de corps*. This feeling of the Horse Guards and, indeed, of the War Office and all other authorities is daily manifested in a thousand ways. Regimental letters are ignored, little differences of uniform or equipment are looked on with jealousy, save when the result of the combined genius of H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief and the military tailors; in all other cases they are swept away at the earliest opportunity. National regiments are thwarted at every turn in their attempts to preserve their nationality, and Highland regiments are, when ordered abroad, inundated with a swarm of men who have never set their foot on a Highland brae, while any endeavour on the part of the Colonels to prevent any save Scotch gentlemen from obtaining commissions in their regiments would be treated as an impertinence. Not long ago a half-caste Ensign was foisted on an Highland corps, while in another more recently the establishment was on the embarkation of the corps for India completed by the transfer of a host of Irishmen from other corps. The officers were filled with disgust at this attempt to denationalise their regiment, while as to the men, they received the unwelcome strangers with hootings. Neither is there with the only two Welsh regiments in the service any apparent desire to exclude from their ranks all who are not natives of the principality. As to Irish regiments—Ireland being the great recruiting ground of the British army—they are allowed to be as national as they like. Nothing, however, shows the wish of the authorities to bring all corps down to one dead level than the persistence with which regimental titles are ignored. These titles generally have been bestowed by express command of the Sovereign for distinguished feats of arms, and are much valued both by officers and men. Yet, notwithstanding, nothing can induce the authorities to address the King's Royal Rifle Corps, the Royal Fusiliers, or the Royal Highland Regiment (the Black Watch). They make a point of writing 60th Regiment, 7th Regiment, and 42nd Regiment. This practice seems to us something very like treating honours bestowed by the Sovereign with contempt. It is true that the little distinctions of title, dress, customs, &c., are in the eye of philosophy mere foolishness, but the world was never yet ruled by philosophy, and if there is one feeling more common than another, it is that which makes a man take a pride in aught which marks his individuality and distinguishes him from others. The O'Connor Don and The Chisholm do not, in the ordinary sense of the word, possess titles, and an Englishman might feel unable to appreciate the amount of dignity conferred by being called, say The Brown, or The Thompson, instead of Mr. Brown or Mr. Thompson, but we very much doubt whether The O'Connor Don or The Chisholm could by any means be induced to exchange the definite article before their names for Bart. after it. So it is with regiments; and civilians would be suprised to learn how much the Royal Welsh Fusiliers value the little piece of black ribbon called "a flash" sewn on to the back of the coat collar and representing the tie of the old pigtail. In like manner the 62nd are very proud of a little blotch on their buttons, which at first sight appears to be the result of defective casting, but which is really designedly placed and is intended to commemorate an occasion when the regiment having exhausted their bullets fired away their buttons. Similarly the 36th are proud of the motto "firm" and the badge placed on the back as well as on the front of the cap commemorating the gallant conduct of the regiment in Egypt, when to repel an attack in reverse the rear rank faced about and nobly resisted the onset whilst the front rank still continued to fight their proper front.

But besides the natural tone both of individuals and bodies of men for any distinction which separates them from their fellows, the soldier can plead another and a higher reason for the objects of their pride. They venerate them as records of the fame of their predecessors in the corps as reflecting honour on the body to which they belong, and some rays of which honour each man appropriated to himself. Another useful effect of regimental distinction is that it excites incalculable emulation both with regard to contemporaries and predecessors. Every man in the regiment is bound to die before the Black Watch is surpassed by the Cameron Highlanders, and present members of the Royal Regiment—a corps so old that it has been called Pontius Pilate's Guards—would spare no effort to prove that they had not degenerated from the heroes of Newport, Tangiers, the Low Countries Germany, Egypt, the Peninsula, Crimea, India, and China. In short it is notorious that the most trifling distinction such as a button more or less, a bit of lace of a peculiar pattern, or even a nickname, exercises the most powerful and useful influence over soldiers. Such being the case, what can be the object of the authorities in their levelling process which, if persevered in, will render soldiers little better than a collection of chessmen? It can, we fancy, be set down partly to that tendency of despotism to bring down to one level all below it; partly to a feeling of jealousy on the part of certain members of the staff; partly to the laziness of the idle clerks of the War Office. Whatever the cause, this system is to be regretted. The whole question may be stigmatised by some utilitarians as nonsense. Be it so, but nonsense exercises a very powerful influence in this world; and in this particular case the nonsense can do no harm and may, nay does, produce a great deal of good.

A LETTER that we publish in another column confirms the report not only of the victory of the Russians but of the death of the Shah of Bokhara and the occupation of his capital. The battle, which was fought on the plains of Noor Atta, seems to have been a sanguinary one; and the army of Bokhara, chiefly an undisciplined and imperfectly armed horde, is stated to have been commanded by the Shah in person. The Shah was struck down by a cannon ball, and his death was followed by a thorough rout of his army. The Russians on occupying Bokhara appear to have resorted to some severe measures, and a Chief who sought to rally the defeated troops was promptly seized and imprisoned. It is not disguised, however, in our correspondence, that a serious rising against the Russians was imminent. Whether they will be able to hold the country or not it is hard to prophesy, but unquestionably at the present moment the sovereignty of the Russians in Turkistan is great. Our local contemporary has probably now got the "shred of plausible confirmation," the want of which rendered him so hilarious yesterday. He told us that it was "thoroughly well-known" to the Government of India "how slender" were "the means of maintenance" of the Russian force and "how weak its power for offensive measures" was. If such are the views of the Government of India we are sorry for its want of discernment, but if our contemporary has lugged the name of the Government of India into its article unwarrantably and presumptuously, it is for our contemporary's want of candour that we are sorry. We are not amongst those who fear that by sheer force of arms and against an unwilling people Russia could force her way to India, but at the same time we cannot regard those victories and conquests in Turkistan as insignificant and contemptible political facts.

AMONGST the deaths that have occurred in Sind from the excessive heat, we regret to record that of Colonel J. H. B. Dennis, of the 2nd Sind Horse, who only a few weeks began to discharge temporarily the duties of Political Superintendent of the Sind Frontier, in the place of Sir H. Green. It seems that he had been affected with disease of the heart, but that the heat was the immediate cause of his death. He expired at Jacobabad on the 9th instant, and has left a large family. It was in 1844 that he entered the army, and the following is a brief record of his services:—

He served with the Bombay column army of the Punjaub at the siege and capture of Mooltan, (medal and clasp); present at the mutiny of the Bengal troops at Nusseerabad on the 28th May 1857; at the siege and in the pursuit subsequent to the fall of Kotah in March and April 1858, under Major General Sir Henry G. Roberts, K. C. B.; detached from the right wing (head quarters) on the 23rd April 1858, and commanded the left wing of the 1st Lancers from that date up to the 29th February 1859; commanded a squadron with Major General Sir Henry Robert's column at the battle of the Banass (Kootaria) on the 14th August 1858; also in command with the flying force under Major General Sir R. W. Honner, K. C. B., at the action of "Khooshara," on the 10th February 1859 (Brevet Major and Indian medal and clasp).

The "Sindian" of the 13th, from which we gather these details, adds—"Major J. A. Dick, of the 2nd Sind Horse, has taken charge of the Frontier. Major Dick, we regret to say, has also been suffering from the excessive heat. We may state that the rumour concerning Colonel Arthur's appointment as Sir Henry Green's successor is gaining credence from the fact that Government appears anxious to make room for another officer at Pahlunpoor." The "Sindian" states that the temperature was becoming more moderate, and that rain fell on the 11th. No deaths occurred since the 9th. The total number of Europeans who died in Kurrachee from the heat appears to have been 19. They were as follows:—

Head Quarters and A | 18 *R. A.*

Serjeant Rampling, Serjeant Cornelius, Serjeant Wesley, Corporal Leitch, Mrs. Ann Brooks, and Mr. Buckley.

H. M.'s 82nd Regiment, P. W. V.

Serjeant Ross and Private Grimes.

Kurrachee Depot.

Sergeant Tull, 36th Foot; Gunner Boothroyd, R.A.; Private Thomas, 104th; Private Pester, 104th; Private Cody, 106th; Private Payne, 7th Hussars; Mrs. McCartney, 106th; Boy John R McCartney, son of the above, aged 4 years, 6 months; Boy R. E. Gibbio, 1 year old, 7th Hussars: Boy M. Murphy, 36th Regiment; and Mr. Barnes, 104th Regiment,

In Hydrabad there were six, as follows:—

4 | 5 *Royal Artillery.*

Serjeant Balfour and Corporal Davis.

Belonging to Drafts.

Private Lister, Mrs. Roe, Mrs. Ellis, and Mrs. Reilley.

RECENT experience has shown that a collection of certain classes of animals of burden in the Commissariat Department should always be kept in hand for the exigencies of service. During the Abyssinian Expedition a large number of mules were purchased by Government in the Punjab and other parts of the country at an enormous cost. There is an efficient stud establishment, depots for elephants, an establishment for bullocks, &c., in this country for service in the Commissariat Department. It is now in contemplation of Government to have a separate depot for mules, and to entertain an efficient establishment for breeding those animals.—*Indian Daily News.*

To supply the want of an efficient staff of Civil Engineers in this country, which has recently been felt in consequence of the growing increase of the irrigation works in the several presidencies in India, the Secretary of State has (says the *Indian Daily News*) engaged more officers in England for service in India.

FROM the 8th to the 14th instant, both inclusive, the rainfall in Poona was 95 cents only. The fall guaged previously was 8 in. 89 cents.

THE charges preferred against Captain J. E. Cameron, whose trial by court martial was to take place on Monday at Poona, were of having been drunk on duty on the 23rd April, 'of having been guilty of neglect of duty on the 23rd April, and of having been drunk and riotous in the Western India Club House on the same day.

A MHOW correspondent of the *Deccan Herald*, writing on the 10th, says—"In my last letter I promised to send you the full particulars about the shikaring party: The following gentlemen formed the party, and their success was as follows:—Colonel Gibbard, Royal Horse Artillery, 9 tigers; Colonel Burrowes, 15th N. I., 4 tigers; Captain Ashburner, Adjutant Central India Horse, 6 tigers; Captain O'Byrne, 2nd Bays, 2 tigers; Lieut. Routledge, 2nd Bays, 4 tigers; a Duffedar, Central India Horse, 2 tigers and one panther. A report having been brought into camp the day before yesterday that two tigers were within eight miles of camp, Colonels Burrowes and Gibbard and Captain Lucas started without delay in search of them, but were obliged to return without success."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Deccan Herald*, writing from Lanowlee on the 11th, has the following:—"Either the 1st or 2nd instant, I am not positive—but on one of the two dates—the raising of the girders forming the bridge across the Gap—

A public meeting is advertised for the 11th instant to discuss the much-vexed question of a Bangalore United Service Club. "To be or not to be" is the question, and there will doubtless be a great deal of "talkee, talkee" on the subject, which is usually the case when everybody has something to say in preference to subscribing. The promoters of the proposed Club have clearly made a mistake in not securing Lord Napier and General M'Cleverty as original subscribers of the Club which is to be. Their sanction would have set the thing a going.

The Bangalore hack-coach proprietors want curbing sadly. They have lately thought proper to raise their fares for half-a-day's coach hire from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2, and a stranger is fortunate if he can obtain a coach even at the increased rate. Your correspondent was under the impression that hackney coach-owners were under the surveillance of the police, but apparently he was mistaken in this opinion, or else the police act upon Dogberry's celebrated rules for constables—"For such kind of men the less you meddle or make with them, the more it will be for your honesty."

The Remount Depot at Oossoor is apparently not a paying concern, in the general acceptation of the term. Last year Government experienced a loss of Rs. 86,000 in this quarter, but it is only fair to say, that a depot farm is attached to the stud establishment, although why a farm should be attached to a stud it is difficult to say.

A curious case of mangoes is noted at Madras. One gentleman brought another into the Police Court at the Presidency, for "assault and using criminal force" with this fruit. Fortunately, the criminal only fell on the plaintiff's carriage "with a thumping sound." Nevertheless a mango is a villanous fruit, causing skin and temper boils.

We have had very heavy rain here during the last week, and we are at present enjoying a most delightful climate. The days are cool, cloudy, and showery, and it is happily possible to move about at any hour of the twenty-four without that Eastern nuisance—a sun topee. As the heat has been unusually great this year, so the rains have been unusually heavy—phenomena betokening, it is hoped, a rattling cold season, such as Bangalore has not experienced for many a long year.

BOMBAY.

ABOUT thirty hawkers of sweetmeats and fruit were yesterday brought before Mr. John Connon, at the Fort Police Court, for obstructing the streets, and were warned and discharged.

THE telegraphic communication was yesterday reported right to Fao; the Turkish line right to Constantinople; the Persian line interrupted to Teheran; and the Egyptian line right.

FROM a statement submitted to Government by the Collector of Customs at Kurrachee, we learn that during the month of May last 2,778,380 lbs. of cotton, of the aggregate value of Rs. 8,53,600, were shipped from the ports in Sind to London and Liverpool.

WE understand that on a strong representation being made by Mr. Bickersteth, before his departure to Europe, Government have abandoned the idea of opening a third Police Court at Girgaum in the new building which was purchased for that purpose. The Mazagon Police Court will be removed to that building after the monsoon.

ON Saturday Mr. Narayen Moreshwur Kilkar, proprietor and editor of the *Vrut Prukash*, found eighteen promissory notes—six 5½ per cents for Rs. 1,000 each and twelve 5½ per cents. for Rs. 500 each—in Cavel Street. Mr. Narayen yesterday took the notes to the Fort Police Office, where they now lie with Mr. Hingley, till claimed by the owner.

IN the Mahim Charitable Dispensary there were 313 patients treated in the month of May last, of whom 168 were Hindoos, 32 Mussulmans, 87 Christians, and 26 Parsees. Out of this number 146 were cured, 102 absented, 1 died, and 64 remain under treatment. The funds of this Charitable Institution are gradually falling short, and the friends of the poor are requested to aid by subscription, which will be gladly received by Mr. A. Viegas, at his office, opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

WE understand that the outer light ship will be taken into the dockyard for repairs probably to morrow, but that it will be two or three weeks until she will be again ready for sea, as the revolving light apparatus has been lost along with the masts. It seems we were misinformed when we stated that the ship was set adrift by the collision, for she remained at her moorings till the "Camel" was despatched in the morning to fetch her into the harbour. The "General Outram" is at present stationed in place of the light-ship, and will continue there till she is repaired.

A CORONER'S inquest was held yesterday at the Town Barracks, regarding the death of a European child, aged about thirteen months, named Sarah Hawkes Wood. On Monday afternoon last, about half-past four o'clock, the father of the girl, Serjeant William Hawkes Wood, who was at work in the Grand Arsenal, was sent for, being told that deceased had fallen through the verandah. He at once came home and found the child insensible, and took her at once to the European General Hospital, where she died on the same evening. Conductor James Moon stated that on Monday afternoon, at four o'clock, while he was passing through the back yard of the Town Barracks, and just before entering the gate, he heard the fall of a heavy body near him; on looking round he found it to be the deceased child, which he immediately took up and conveyed it upstairs to its mother. The jury returned the following verdict:—"Accidental death from a fall from a height."

To our magistrates, police officials, and lawyers, and others, whose duties include an occasional visit to the Police Office, the removal of the Fort Police establishment from the Dockyard to the premises in Hornby Row must be a source of considerable satisfaction. The accommodation in the old low range in the Dockyard was very scanty, and the discomfort very great—in fact, it is surprising that the Police establishment could put up so long with such a place. The premises in Hornby Row, which are in excellent repair, besides affording ample accommodation, must be in every respect much more comfortable. The first floor is occupied as an office, and the second and third floors have been fitted up as Courts; and as these rooms face the sea, and are at some height from the ground, the great discomfort felt in the old premises from excessive heat will not now be experienced.

ON Monday afternoon an accident of a very sad character occurred in the Harbour. About six o'clock one of the boats of the ship "City of Lahore," with Captain James Hendry, the commander of that ship, Captain Cumnings, of the "Europa," and some others, put off from Apollo Bunder to proceed to the "City of Lahore." The crew, we are informed, put the boat under two sails, and before the boat reached the ship she was struck by a squall and at once capsized. The accident was observed from one of the steam transports and from No. 2 pilot schooner, and boats were at once put off from both of these vessels to render assistance. All the men who had been in the boat were rescued except Captain Cumming, whose body, we believe, has not yet been found. Captain Hendry had a very narrow escape, being very much exhausted when picked up.

THE following is a report of the vessels signalled and spoken by ship "Glenlora," Captain Edward, which arrived at Bombay on Saturday last from Gravesend, which port she left on the 27th March:—13th April—lat. 10-30 N., long. 24 35 W., spoke the barque "Bella," of and from Jersey for Brazil, out 23 days. 19th April—lat. 0-40 N., long. 20 50 W., signalled with the English barque "Pacific," from Swansea for Valparaiso, out 24 days, all well; at same time, English ship "Pegasus," from London for Shanghai, out 24 days, all well; and spoke the ship "Veteran," of Shields, from Cape Town for Quebec, in ballast, all well. 25th April—lat. 11-20 S., long. 28-0 W., signalled the English ship "Latona" from Liverpool, for Calcutta, out 41 days, all well. 26th April—lat. 14-20 S., long. 28-0 W., signalled English ship "Madge Wildfire," from Liverpool for Aden out 35 days, wishing to be reported. 1st May—lat. 21-50 S., long. 28-0 W., signalled the English ship "Lady Darling," from London for Kurrachee, out 40 days; same time exchanged signals for the American ship "John Tucker," from Madras for New York, out 82 days. 4th May—lat. 30-50 S., long. 21-0 W., signalled the barque "Momento," of Montrose, from London for Madras, out 39 days. 3rd June—lat. 9-50 S., long. 46-0 E., spoke the American whaler barque "Thoma Winslow," of New Bedford, one year out, with 90 barrels sperm oil, all well.

THE IMPROVEMENTS IN ST ANDREW'S CHURCH.—For several months past St. Andrew's Church has been undergoing repairs, and while these have been going on the congregation has been worshipping in the Durbar Room, Town Hall. The alterations, which are somewhat extensive, were much required and greatly improve the church; and, however comfortable the Durbar Room may have been for worshippers, the congregation will doubtless be glad to learn that the improvements are now nearly finished, and that the church will be open for worship on Sunday first. The walls of the church have been newly painted, and the wood-work newly varnished; the old pews have all been removed, and light varnished pews substituted; the arrangement of the seats has also been altered so as to leave the space under the galleries clear for passages; a very handsome new pulpit, of elaborately carved and polished open pannelling has been erected, from the design of Mr. Makoond Ramchunderjee, of the Executive Engineer's Office; two spiral staircases have been built leading to the galleries; new punkahs have been hung; and the floor has been newly matted. Most of the time required for the alterations has been occupied by removing the old plate band arch at the entrance and erecting an elliptical arch for the new organ, which has been placed in the Church. This alteration has necessitated the removal of the gallery at the entrance end, which gives the inside of the building a more open appearance. The new organ, we may mention, was built by Bishop and Stair of London, the same firm which supplied the organ for St. Thomas' Cathedral. One alteration which will no doubt prove a great improvement is the removal of the old chandeliers, and the substitution of a gas sunlight, and side ornamental brackets under the galleries. The effect of the alterations has been to give the church a finer and more spacious appearance. The new pulpit is much lower than the old one and the wall above looks rather blank, but this will be obviated when the two small windows above the pulpit are fitted with stained glass which, we are informed, has been ordered from England.

JOHN MCKNIGHT, formerly a trooper in the Police Force, and who was charged at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court with cheating, and acquitted by the jury, has again been arrested by the police on a similar offence, though of a more serious nature. It appears that about a week ago McKnight was brought to the office of the Commissioner of Police on a charge of being drunk and incapable. During the course of the enquiry it turned out that he was living at Malabar Hill, and as he had long been known to the police as an habitual drunkard, without any ostensible means of livelihood, enquiry was set on foot regarding him. It was then found that he was occupying a furnished house at Malabar Hill at a rental of three hundred rupees a month, that he had engaged offices in the Elphinstone Circle at a rent of rupees two hundred a month, that he had furnished his office on promises to pay within a few days; had employed a staff of clerks, and had two puttawalas, bearing silver badges on their breasts, on which were engraved the words "John McKnight & Co." It was found also that a one-eyed Parsee, formerly associating with the notorious swindler Roland Belward, was in confederacy with McKnight. Fortunately, perhaps, the police made a timely discovery of these particulars, and brought the matter to a crisis by acquainting McKnight and Company's creditors with the true character of the firm, and thereby causing them to abandon their house, office, and plans. As soon as these matters became known, several natives who had been imposed upon by the stylish appearance of the office and the partners of this new firm, appeared before the Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, and complained that they had been defrauded by McKnight and the Parsee beforementioned. A warrant was accordingly issued by Mr. Nana Morojee against McKnight, who has since been arrested, and is now in jail under remand.

The following information was laid against McKnight on Saturday the 13th inst., by one Doonga Panajee—I know Mr. John McKnight, a European inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Malabar Hill. On the 9th inst., I entrusted the said McKnight with silver and gold ornaments, viz., two silver ornaments called "todas," weighing about 105 tolas; four gold ornaments called "bangdee," weighing about 20 tolas; and also four other gold "bangdee"; and two gold "saekla," weighing about 10 tolas, worth about Rs. 900, as per his receipt. Since the above date I have been repeatedly asking the said McKnight for my ornaments, but he returned to me only two silver ornaments on the 10th inst. and refused to return the rest. I am informed, and verily believe, that the said McKnight has misappropriated the ornaments by converting them into money and has applied the proceeds to his own use. I am also informed, and verily believe, that he likewise induced many other people to lend him other necessary articles; and that as he was about to dispose of them, the Commissioner of Police has taken charge of all the furniture and other things which were lying at his office in the Fort. I am further informed, and verily believe, that he (McKnight) is about to abscond from Bombay. Under these circumstances I charge the said McKnight with criminal breach of trust, and pray that a warrant be issued for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate accordingly granted a warrant, and yesterday McKnight was placed at the bar of the Mazagon Police Court, on the charge mentioned in the information. The man was remanded to jail till Monday, the 22nd instant, and the police are meanwhile in pursuit of his friend and partner, the one-eyed Parsee.

STEAMER REPORTS.—16TH JUNE.

GWADUR, 15TH, 3-40 P. M.—Mail steamer "Governor Higginson," from Muscat, arrived.
MADRAS, 15TH, 6-40 P. M.—French steamer "Labourdonnais" sailed for Calcutta at 6-20 P. M.
MADRAS, 15TH, 6-30 A. M.—French Mail Steamer "Labourdonnais, from Galle, in sight.

WEATHER REPORTS.

Kolapore, 16th, 12 noon—Weather rainy, wind south-west; thermometer 78.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—16TH JUNE.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Dajee Luxamon, a porter in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was charged with stealing a quantity of pawn leaves, from a brake-van carriage at the Byculla station.

From the evidence of Mr. Cooper, station master at Byculla, it appeared that after the arrival of the mixed train at 9-15 on Sunday night, he saw the defendant throw the leaves down from the brake, and he then jumped from it. His Worship adjudged the defendant guilty, and sentenced him to a fortnight's imprisonment in the House of Correction.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Gondakhan Imamkhan, a coachman, was charged with driving a shigram, on the 6th instant, in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others, and thereby causing injury to Parbutteo, girl. The man pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined Rs. 10.

ARRIVAL OF SHIPS AND TROOPS FROM ABYSSINIA.

Yesterday the ships "Kingstone," "Morning Star" "Sunbeam," "Haheremam," and "Ticonderago," arrived in harbour from Annesly Bay. The "Kingstone" brought Lieutenant McNair, five native officers, and 103 sepoos, and also 53 horses, 34 ponies, and bullocks.

The "Sindian" of the 13th says the local authorities are making every preparation for the approaching arrival of the troops expected back in Kurrachee from Abyssinia. We learn that they are to be received with every honour. A railway train will be in waiting at Keamaree to bring them to the Frere Station where they will be received by Major General Skinner, accompanied by his Staff, and the 17th Madras Native Infantry with their Band. Should the transports arrive in the evening, troops will disembark at 4 o'clock the following morning. They are expected here between the 20th and 25th instant, if not sooner. Major General Malcolm returns to the command of the Sind Division, and we understand will be received with a salute of twenty-one guns. Major General Skinner will probably revert to his appointment as Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Army.

We believe Colonel Merewether will proceed to Bombay first, and will arrive in Kurrachee at the close of the month, or by the first steamed in July. His chargers, it is said, will be landed with the 3rd Sind Cavalry. The tug "Dagmar" has been busily employed for the last few days in removing merchantmen from Keamaree to the western channel near Munora, in order to make room for the transports expected from Abyssinia. No less than five thousand muleteers, besides the Punjab Regiments, are expected here, and the Assistant Quarter Master General is busily engaged in marking out encampments. Captain Campbell has also placed himself in communication with the Flotilla authorities to secure passage and tonnage for the conveyance of the above to Mooltan. The saddlery of such of the men who may have lost their horses in Abyssinia will be conveyed free of charge.

TRINITY CHAPEL.

THE subjoined Address to the Congregation of Trinity Chapel, Bombay, has been placed at our disposal:—

DEAR FRIENDS,—Having been spared to close the first year of my ministrations among you, I feel that it is desirable that I should briefly review my work (in relation especially to the services and funds of the Church), carried on, I can say without affectation, in "weakness, and in fear, and in much trembling."

I assumed provisional charge of Trinity Chapel on May 1st, 1867. During the year, I have kept up the week-day and Sunday services which I found established. Since October last, a third Sunday service has been added, the Holy Communion being now administered every Lord's Day at seven o'clock in the morning. This, however, I should scarcely have been able to maintain, for any length of time, but for the kind co-operation of several of the clergy, to whom, in consequence, our best thanks are due. Thus courteously aided, I have been able to have fifty-five celebrations, at which eight hundred and eight communicants were present, giving a monthly average of about seventy. In July last, Hymns Ancient and Modern were introduced with the concurrence of the Vestry Committee. For the marked improvement in the singing, we are greatly indebted to Mr. James Shepherd, who, for several months, regularly practised the Choir without remuneration. Since March 1st, 1868, we enjoy the privilege of having his services as Precentor. My acknowledgments are due to Mr. W. K. Nicholson and the other friends, whose generous gifts and personal exertions contributed so successfully to raise the joyous character of the services at Christmas and Easter. I also tender my warmest thanks to the Vestry Committee, and especially to Mr. J. Ryan, C.E., for advice and help in my work.

To turn now to the funds. The offerings of communicants have amounted to Rs. 1,172-6-9. Of this amount, Rs. 565-14-0 have been expended in the relief of the poor of the district, chiefly widows and aged people; Rs. 192 have been paid towards the maintenance of three destitute children in the Indo-British Institution; Rs 41-14-0 have been contributed to the Additional Clergy Fund, S.P.G., and other sums have been applied to the purposes for which they were given. The further sum of Rs. 884-0-6 has been collected in the Church during the year for the objects specified below:—

	Rs. a. p.
Chapel (Expense) Fund	303 4 0
Choir Fund.....	139 4 0
Indo-British Schools...	450 8 6
	Rs. 884 0 6

Special donations have been received for the Poor Fund of Rs. 111, for the Choir Fund Rs. 219-12-0, for the Pastor's Fund, Rs. 85, and for the Decoration Fund Rs. 70. The thank offerings at churchings have amounted to Rs. 26. In the alms' boxes have been found Rs. 6-12-7. The total "monthly subscriptions" to the Chapel Fund were Rs. 391, and to the Pastor's Fund Rs. 1,196. In all, there has been received during the year, in connection with the Chapel, the sum of Rs. 4,661-15-10. The expenditure has been audited, from time to time, by direction of the Vestry Committee. The balances on May 1st, 1868, were—

	Rs. a. p.
In favour of Poor Fund...	118 4 7
,, of Choir Fund...	215 8 0
Against Chapel (Expense) Fund.	39 3 1

To prevent further dilapidation, and to comply with the requisition of the Municipal Commissioner, the Chapel was partially repaired during the rains of 1867, at a charge of Rs. 308-12-0, which exhausted the balance previously standing to the credit of the Expense Fund. Much still remains to be done, both in completing the repairs, and in removing existing defects in the internal arrangements of the church. Another most urgent work is the erection of a carriage shed, for which a site exists at the back of the Boys' School.

To carry out these improvements, a sum of at the least two thousand rupees will be required. I shall be happy to receive donations towards any of them.

Our present monthly expenditure is as follows:—

Poor Fund ..... Rs.	70
Chapel (Expense) Fund ,,	125
Choir..... .... ,,	66

The subscriptions of the congregation towards the expenses have, of late, from one cause or another, barely amounted to seventy-five rupees monthly. The difference we have derived mainly from the weekly offertory which was introduced (as I have before said) in October last. In this way, the greater portion of the funds consists of the gifts of a minority of the congregation, and has to be obtained by the maintenance of an additional service. Another Fund in which I wish to interest you, but which I feel some delicacy in mentioning, is that which is intended to compensate the Pastor for the loss of salary which he sustains while holding his present charge. The income of this fund has, owing principally to the departure of some of the subscribers from India, gradually declined, until it has entailed a loss on the Minister of some twenty-seven rupees monthly. If all who avail themselves of the services in this Church (which has no pew-rents or other source of income) would give something monthly towards the expenses, the burden would not, as at present, fall upon a few, and they would be affording a practical proof of their interest in the due maintenance of the public worship of Almighty God.

Your faithful friend and Pastor,
CHARLES GILDER,
Officiating Minister, Trinity Chapel.
Bombay, 15th June 1868.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—MONDAY, JUNE 15

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TUCKER, COMMISSIONER.)

In re Khimjee Premjee.

This insolvent was described as a servant, on a salary of Rs. 45. He had been also engaged in opium transactions, and had incurred liabilities amounting to Rs 69,889, against which there were only book debts amounting to Rs. 4,250.

The Commissioner said the insolvent's liabilities were very large in proportion to his means, and he would adjourn his discharge for three months.

In re Lalljee Hurchund.

In this case the liabilities amounted to Rs. 1,70,480-15-7, against which there were debts amounting to Rs. 1,32,243-14-4, of which Rs. 36,123-1-2 were good debts and Rs. 96,170-13-1 were bad.

Mr. Taylor, who appeared for the insolvent, stated that his client had filed his petitition on 13th February, and that on 16th March his schedule had been dismissed on account of some inaccuracies and of his having paid certain creditors, in the case of which His Lordship (Mr. Tucker) had thought there was some sort of preference. On the 18th May the insolvent had applied to Sir Joseph Arnould, who was then sitting as Commissioner in the Insolvency Court, for leave to file an amended schedule, which was allowed by His Lordship.

The Commissioner—Let me see the affidavit which the insolvent presented to the Commissioner.

Mr. Taylor said the affidavit stated that the insolvent had filed his application on 13th February, and that at the final hearing on 16th March the Commissioner had dismissed his schedule, as some of the entries made in it were considered to have been improperly made, that the names of some creditors with whom he had compromised were considered to have been omitted, and that he had shown some of his creditors undue preference. He (insolvent) had made settlement with certain creditors who had been pressing him and had put him in prison, and in omitting some names from his schedule with whom he had settled he had believed that he was acting up to the proper requirements of the Insolvent Court. The statements made by him in his schedule had been made in good faith, and he had had no intention of suppressing the truth in omitting the required particulars, but that such omission had been made through ignorance. With regard to his having given preference to certain of his creditors, he had verily believed when he made the settlements that not to comply with the demands of his most pressing creditors would result in his bankruptcy, and that he complied with such demands in the hope that he should relieve himself and again become established on a secure footing and would be able to meet his liabilities. The affidavit concluded by stating that the insolvent had a large family, which had suffered much hardship and "starvation" by his being imprisoned for upwards of three months: and under such circumstances he prayed the Commissioner to be merciful and permit him to file a fresh petition.

The Commissioner said that this affidavit was not altogether correct, and he did not think that Sir Joseph Arnould could have been aware of the real facts of the case when he allowed the insolvent to file a fresh petition.

Mr. Ferguson (Clerk of the Court) said the reasons for which the first petition was dismissed had been brought to Sir Joseph Arnould's notice.

Mr. Taylor said the insolvent seemed to have given a full schedule now, with explanatory remarks, and no creditor appeared to oppose the discharge.

In answer to His Lordship,

The insolvent stated that he had been altogether four months in jail, and that his detaining creditor was Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, to whom he owed Rs. 2,476.

The Commissioner (after a further examination of the schedule)—Let the man stand down. I shall speak to-morrow to Sir Joseph Arnould regarding the case.

On the Court resuming after the mid-day adjournment,

The Commissioner said that as the insolvent had been in jail for four months already, and as no creditors appeared to oppose him, the Court would grant his discharge.

In re Mooljee Sewjee & Co.

In this case a rule *nisi* for adjudication of insolvency had been granted by the Court on 18th May, and the Advocate General now moved that the rule *nisi* should be made absolute. He said he appeared for Messrs. Graham and Co., who were judgment creditors under two judgments of the High Court. An affidavit which he held stated that the partners of the firm of Mooljee Sewjee and Co. had gone out of the jurisdiction of the Court, and had left no property in Bombay. Then the insolvents had taken no steps whatever to settle, and the evidence would show that they had gone away for the purpose of avoiding a judgment. Under these circumstances he apprehended that His Lordship would not assent to the application which Mr. Mayhew would no doubt make for time, but would make the rule absolute.

Mr. Mayhew said it was quite true that the partners were out of the jurisdiction of the Court. But the friends of the partners were making endeavours to effect a settlement of their affairs without the firm going through the Insolvent Court. Such endeavours were common in Bombay, and he asked that some time might be given that the friends of the insolvent might be able to effect some arrangement.

The Commissioner—Well, Mr. Mayhew, how can you suppose the Court would allow any time in a case where people went away to avoid jurisdiction? It is the duty of the Court to check this running away and leaving friends to settle.

Mr. Mayhew urged that if persons really could arrange such affairs out of Court it was desirable that they should have an opportunity of doing so. All he had to ask for now was, that the rule should stand over for two or three months before being made absolute in order to enable the friends to make such arrangements as they could with the creditors; and no doubt in the end it would be found to be better both for the firm and the creditors that the partners should remain where they were. Mr. Bayley's clients were aware that a movement was going on in the bazaar with the intention of making such arrangements for paying the debts as the creditors would be willing to accept. If the rule was made absolute it would be difficult to see how the matter would be arranged.

The Advocate General said he knew nothing about this movement in the bazaar, and that was rather a questionable suggestion. But no offer had been made to his clients, and they wished to press the adjudication.

The Commissioner—Was the former rule made in the shape of a rule *nisi*?

The Clerk said it had not, but was drawn up in accordance with rule No. six.

The Commissioner then decided that the order of adjudication of insolvency should be made absolute, the schedule to be filed within thirty days.

In re Pallonjee Jeewanjee.

The petition of Pallonjee Jeewanjee, whose liabilities amount to Rs. 1,12,053 2 qrs. 10 raes, against which there are only Rs. 13,600 in debts, came on for hearing, but only one witness had been examined when the Court adjourned at half-past five till 11 o'clock on Friday.

HIGH COURT.—TUESDAY, JUNE 16.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.

London, Asiatic, and American Company.
v.
Kessowdass Sewdass and others.

Mr. Macpherson, who appeared for the plaintiffs, stated that the suit was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 9,874, balance of principal and interest for a debt of Rs. 11,944-14-0. Two bills of exchange, re-drafts from England, had been accepted by the defendants and dishonoured, and subsequently to the dishonouring the plaintiffs had written a letter to the defendants saying that in consideration of the defendants giving them certain promissory notes in respect of the bills of exchange, the plaintiffs would forego proceedings against the defendants, it being understood that, in default of these promissory notes being duly met, the plaintiffs should be at liberty to proceed against the defendants either upon the bills of exchange or the promissory notes. Eleven promissory notes were deposited by the defendants with the plaintiffs, of which they duly paid four, but failed to pay the fifth, and thereupon the plaintiffs proceeded upon the original bills of exchange. It also appeared that the plaintiffs held as security for their claim certain shares, some of which they had sold, and the remainder of which they were ready to hand over on satisfaction.

Some witnesses were examined, after which,

His Lordship gave decree in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 7,374, with interest till judgment, and costs, the plaintiffs being allowed to retain the shares deposited by the defendants, and now in their possession, the par value of which would amount to Rs. 2,500.

(Before the HON'BLE SIR CHARLES SARGENT.

Abdoolally Curimbhoy and Borawjee Ruskjee & others.

This was a suit to recover Rs. 9,342 being the amount of an adjusted account signed by one of the defendants when in Bombay on 17th October 1864. There was no appearance for the defendants, and the Advocate General on behalf of the plaintiff proved the service of the summons, and examined the plaintiff with regard to the state of the accounts. His Lordship then gave decree for the amount sued for, with interest at 9 per cent per annum from the 28th October 1866 till judgment with costs.

Dulsaram Ramchunder v. Edward Augustus Law.

Mr. Dunbar appeared for the plaintiff but there was no appearance for the defendant. This suit, the learned gentleman explained, has for the recovery of Rs. 2,227, with interest at 3 per cent. per mensem, being the amount of a loan made to the plaintiff in 1864. The defendant was a Captain of the 103rd Regiment of Foot, and the summons had been sent to the commanding officer of that regiment, and returned by him stating that it had been duly served, and an acknowledgement of the service had also been sent by the defendant,—which was the usual form.

A clerk in the employment of the plaintiff deposed that the defendant got the loan in 1864 and signed the document now produced in Court. This promised that the defendant should repay the money by an instalment every month after his return to his regiment; that if he failed one month he should pay that with the next month's instalment, that if he failed twice he would remit both with the next instalment to Bombay, and that he would pay the whole in ten months after joining his regiment. Defendant's regiment was at that time at Poona, and he next joined at Nusseerabad; witness understood that he then went to England, and had now rejoined his regiment at Gwalior,

His Lordship remarked that the agreement was a curious, a most extraordinary document, and that this witness could give no direct proof that the defendant had rejoined his regiment.

On the request of Mr. Dunbar, the case was therefore adjourned for a fortnight.

Jaisanghboy Hattaising v. Hurruhkuna Hunsraj.

This was a suit to recover Rs. 1,21,946, being the amount with interest of balance due by the defendant to the plaintiff for money lent and advanced, and money due on accounts stated between the parties—for which the plaintiff held as collateral security 300 shares of the Asiatic Banking Corporation, 20 of the Royal Bank of India and 10 of the Bank of India.

Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Mr. Shamrow Pandarung appeared for the plaintiff and proved the debts: but the defendant appeared and stated that he was insolvent, so that he had to crave a stay of this suit.

His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff for Rs. 1,21,946 and interest at the rate of 14 annas per cent. per mensem on Rs. 1,15,392 from 20th October 1865 till judgment and costs, and 6 per cent. from judgment till payment, with stay of execution till the schedule should be accepted and filed or rejected.

ADMIRALTY SIDE.

IMPORTANT DECISION AS TO JURISDICTION AND RECOVERY FOR SUPPLIES TO FOREIGN SHIPS.

In the matter of the Proceeds of the Portuguese ship "Asia," of which ship *Jose Manuel Culho* was lately Master, *Defendants*.

Hormusjee Ookerjee, and Jamsetjee Cowasjee, trading as Hormusjee and Jamsetjee, *Plaintiffs*.

Mr. Justice Westropp delivered the following important judgment on 28th April (which was the last day of the sittings previous to the May vacation):—

This suit at the Admiralty Side of this Court, to recover Rs. 2,402-3-5 "for necessaries supplied to and necessary expenses incurred in respect of the ship "Asia" on the credit of the said ship" whilst lying in Bombay harbour, was commenced on the 10th December 1867. The plaint stated that another suit (No. 5 of 1867) at the same side of this Court had been brought by the seamen of the same ship (which was a Portuguese vessel) for wages; and that on the 9th October 1867 it was decreed in that suit that she should be sold, and that the wages due to the seamen and their costs should be paid out of the proceeds, and that the surplus should be paid into Court. The present plaintiffs prayed for payment of the amount of their claim out of those surplus proceeds.

The Portuguese Consul, Mr. Fernandez, had due notice of both suits, and, by order of the Court, the sale of the ship in suit No. 5 of 1867 was conducted under his superintendence by the Sheriff.

The first point which arose was, whether the Stat. 7, Geo. I., c. 21, which (*inter alia*) declares to be void all contracts by way of bottomry made by any subject of His Majesty on any ship in the service of foreigners bound or designed to trade to the East and all contracts for loading or supplying her with goods, &c., or with "any provisions, stores or necessaries," &c., is still in force. The case of the "India" 33 L. J. N. S. Admiralty p. 193 S. C. 12 L. T. N. S., and 2 Pritchard 1073, decided by Dr. Lushington in January 1864, happily disposes of that question in the negative. Although it is not in terms repealed by any statute, he, on grounds which are quite conclusive, held it to be repealed by implication, because its continuance would be inconsistent with the state of trade as established by subsequent enactments. He referred to the Stat. 3, Geo. III. c. 117; Hertslet vol. 6., p. 535, Acts VI. of 1848 and V. of 1850 of the Government of India, and Stat. 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 93, S. 2. The next point was whether the Stat. 3 and 4 Vic., c. 65., Sec. 6. (passed in the year 1840) confers jurisdiction upon this Court at its Admiralty side to entertain causes for necessaries supplied to foreign ships. And this I think it does not. 1st. Because, as a general rule, Imperial Statutes in which India is not named or indicated, generally speaking, are not applicable here. 2nd. Because that statute purports to apply to the High Court of Admiralty of England only, and contains provisions wholly inconsistent with its application to Admiralty Courts out of Great Britain. I find that in "The Australia," (Swabey R. 480,488, decided in 1859,) which was an appeal from the Vice-Admiralty Court at Hongkong, Dr. Lushington, in giving the judgment of the Privy Council, and after declaring that the decree below must be reversed, said; "I ought to have said one word with respect to the jurisdiction in cases of this kind. Their Lordships have decided this case upon its merits, because it appeared to them that it would be more satisfactory on the whole so to do, but the state of the law must be taken to be this. A *Vice*-Admiralty Court has no more than the ordinary Admiralty jurisdiction. That jurisdiction is the jurisdiction which was possessed by Courts of Admiralty antecedent to the passing of the Statute. (3 and 4 Vic., c. 65, and see especially sec. 4 as to trying questions of title,) which enlarged it. What is the nature of that jurisdiction in a cause of this description will be seen from the judgments of Lord Stowell upon that subject, which are collected together in Mr. Pritchard's "Digest." The question there was one of title, and as Dr. Lushington thought, not within the jurisdiction of a Vice-Admiralty Court. In "The Rajah of Cochin," (Swabey Rs. 475,) the same learned Judge in the Court of Admiralty said: "I am of opinion that by statute, and for other reasons, the Vice-Admiralty Courts in our Colonies properly constituted, exercise the same jurisdiction as this Court, with one exception, and that is, where particular powers are conferred upon this Court by name, and not upon the Vice-Admiralty Courts; and there are instances to that effect. I need not look to the Merchant Shipping Act alone for this position, there is also the Stat. 2 Wm. IV., c. 51, (Sec. 6,) one special object of which was to obviate doubts as to the jurisdiction of the Vice-Admiralty Courts." He then proceeds to show that sec. 191 of the Merchant Shipping Act applied in direct terms to Vice-Admiralty Courts.

In both of those cases the remarks of Dr. Lushington were made with respect to Vice-Admiralty Courts, but the principle contained in them seems equally applicable to the Admiralty jurisdiction of this Court.

The Admiralty jurisdiction of this Court is the same as that of the Supreme Court. (See Charter 28th Dec. 1865, sections 32, 33, and Charter 26th June 1862, sections 31, 32.) The Admiralty Civil jurisdiction of that Court is contained in sec. 53 of its Charter (sec. 2 Morley Dig. O. S. 673) which empowered that Court to take cognizance of and determine all causes civil and maritime and many other matters voluminously enumerated in that section, but strictly limited by the following provision: "the cognizance whereof doth belong to the jurisdiction of the Admiralty as the same is used and exercised in that part of Great Britain called England together with all and singular their incidents, &c., and to proceed summarily therein, with all possible despatch, according to the course of our Admiralty of that part of Great Britain called England, without the strict formalities of law, considering only the truth of the fact and the equity of the case." The language of the 26th section of the Charter of the Supreme Court at Calcutta is very nearly the same. If it had been intended that the Admiralty jurisdiction in Bombay should expand *pari passu* with the jurisdiction of the High Court of Admiralty in England, as enlarged from time to time by legislation, I should have expected to find in the Charter a provision similar to that in the Indian Insolvent Debtors' Act 11 and 13 Vic., c. 21, sec. 40, which give to the Insolvent Debtors' Court power to admit proof of debts to the same extent as might be done in England under the Bankruptcy Acts then in force, *or which thereafter might be passed*. The case of "The Hoogly Steam Tug Company" vs. "The Indian" stated to have been decided on the 30th January 1866 on the Admiralty Side of this Court, was mentioned to be a suit for towage, whether for ordinary towage, which was provided for in England by the Stat. 3 and 4 Vic., c. 65 S. 6., or salvage by way of towage, and so a case within the ancient jurisdiction of the High Court of Admiralty, I do not known, nor is it of importance to consider, as the decree was by consent and therefore cannot aid the Court on the question of the applicability of that Act. The case of "Soomarkhan Mahomed and Co." vs. "the Steamer Sir James Rivett-Carnac" which has been also mentioned by Mr. Farran in his excellent argument for the plaintiffs, was an action for coals supplied to a steamer, and there was a decree *in rem* for a sale of the steamer pronounced on the 10th January 1868 at the Admiralty Side of this Court, but there was neither any argument, nor any appearance for the owner, and the attention of the Court does not seem to have been drawn to the question of jurisdiction. No doubt coals are necessary for a steamer. The learned counsel for the plaintiff however in the present case admitted that that decree cannot be sustained unless the Admiralty Court Act of 1861 (24 Vic., c. 10, s. 5) be applicable here, and which enacted that "The High Court of Admiralty shall have jurisdiction over any claim for necessaries supplied to any ship elsewhere than in the Port to which the ship belongs, unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the Court that at the time of the institution of the cause any owner or part owner of the ship is domiciled in *England* or *Wales*; provided always that if in any such cause the plaintiff do not recover twenty pounds, he shall not be entitled to any costs, &c., incurred by him therein, unless the judge shall certify that the cause was a fit case to be tried by the Court." For reasons analogous to those already given, I lately, and with some reluctance, held in an original suit No. 4 of 1867, brought by Sir Charles Forbes & Co. against this same Portuguese ship the "Asia" in respect of the non-delivery of timber pursuant to a bill of lading made at Moulmein, that such an action would not lie *in rem* at the Admiralty Side; the High Court of Admiralty in England not having had in 1823, or until 1861, any jurisdiction to take cognizance of such a suit. That jurisdiction, together with other new and very useful powers, was conferred upon the High Court of Admiralty in England by the sixth section of the same Admiralty Court Act of 1861, (24 Vic., c. 10, s. 6,) which statute, for reasons similar to those given with respect to the Statute 3 and 4 Vic. c. 65, does not, I think, apply to India or operate to extend the Admiralty jurisdiction of this Court. I should mention that in "Murray vs. Langford" (Fulton R. 95) Mr. Leith moved at the Plea Side of the Supreme Court at Calcutta in November 1842 for a prohibition to the Admiralty Side of it to prohibit it from proceeding with a suit *in rem* for stores supplied to the "Hernietta." Mr. Leith said that the Admiralty Court had no jurisdiction, as the property could not proceed by the ship's name. Peel, *C.J.*, said that "the Court could not grant this prohibition as it will be a prohibiting of themselves. The best plan will be for the parties to come in on the Admiralty Side and move to take the libel off the file or to set aside the order and the proceedings had thereunder by which the ship has been seized." Eventually, however, on the 26th

THE LAST DAYS IN MAGDALA.

LETTER FROM MR. RASSAM.

MAGDALA, APRIL 5, 1868.

"DOUBTLESS the anxiety amongst the relations and friends of the Abyssinian captives must be now immense, especially when it is known that our captor has joined us and our succour has not yet reached us. It is rumoured that the British force is not far off, but whether the head-quarters of the army are twenty or sixty miles distant hence it is impossible to find out. On the 29th instant. Mr. Munzinger wrote to inform me that the head-quarters had reached Santala, but where that place is situated no one can make out. He merely says, 'I am going to join the head-quarters (from Dalanta), and march on by Wadala.' The last-named district is not more than thirty miles from this place, and if the army was near the north-eastern border of it, to-morrow or the day after ought to show us the British camp.

"As soon as the King crossed the valley of the Bashilo, on the 18th ultimo, he sent me a most polite letter, and ordered my chains to be struck off. He said that when he sent me to Magdala he did not intend to have me put in chains, but that the authorities of this fortress had done so without his orders, as a precautionary measure. I was extremely grieved that my fellow-captives, especially Mr. Prideaux and Dr. Blanc, were not similarly relieved, but to insist upon such a thing in a barbarous country would be like cutting one's throat and endangering the safety of one's companions in bondage. In my answer to His Majesty I solicited his granting the same boon to my party, but he gave no heed to my request then. On the 26th idem he reached Salamgee, a plateau below the north-western gate of Magdala, and the next day he came up here to settle some complaints which were made against some of the chiefs of this garrison for treason. A day before this one of the great Magdala chiefs had decamped with his wife and child, which desertion, of course, did not tend to allay His Majesty's anger. The chief had at first sent his wife and child through the gate but he himself escaped at night by a ladder made for the occasion. Two chiefs were accused of having invited Menilek, the new King of Shoa to come and invest this fortress (when he appeared in this vicinity at the end of November last), and the Ras, the Commander-in-Chief of this outpost, was accused of neglect of duty, and of having connived at certain acts of treachery. After the King had listened to all that was said on both sides, he declared that the Magdala people had served him most faithfully, and for that reason he would forgive the accused chiefs; 'but,' said he, 'after what has taken place, and the fact that one of your chiefs had escaped from Magdala by means of a ladder—and he must have had at least ten men of the garrison to assist him, as it was quite impossible for him to go down the dangerous precipice without such help—I cannot trust you any longer, and am compelled to remove you to my camp and send a new garrison in your stead. Have all the corn in your houses measured, and I will pay you for it when you come down.' The King had intended to come and see me after the court was closed, but the hearing of the serious charges against the three chiefs, in whom he had placed implicit confidence, irritated him so much that he did not like to come and see me while he was in a bad mood, so he sent to ask me to excuse him for not seeing me on that day, but hoped that he would do so a day or two afterwards. The next morning he countermanded his order about the change of the old garrison, but he sent up about a thousand new soldiers and took away some of the corn, and sent word to the new chief call Bitwadid Hasanee. Our poor old Ras not only lost the command of the fortress, but has also been deprived of all official work. This garrison is now nearly doubled, and we now have a strong guard in our compound day and night. On the night of the 28th the King ordered my fellow prisoners and myself to be strictly watched. Twelve were obliged to sleep in two rooms with watchmen inside and I had three officers, with Aitoo Samuel (the King's baaldroobs), watching in my room all night. Luckily, two of the officers were old acquaintances of mine, one of whom was the Apa Nigoos (King's mouth), who had served with Ras Ali, and they gave me no trouble. We found out the next day why we were strictly guarded. The King had heard that Dr. Blanc, Mr. Staiger (mistaken for Mr. Prideaux), and Mr. Rosenthal had boasted in public of the expected arrival of our troops, which report had put him into a rage.

"On the 29th the King came up again here in the afternoon, for the purpose of counting the reinforcement he had sent up the day before yesterday with Bitwadid Hasanee. Before he did so, however, he sent and told me that he wished to see me. A silk tent was pitched in the plain in front of our compound for my reception. When he came up he was in an awful rage, and every one feared that I should have a bad reception. When he passed our compound he sent to me by Mr. Mayer (one of the European artisans) to say that the reason he had ill-treated me was because he wished my brethren (British Army) to come against him. 'They are now coming to take you out,' said he, 'and I am ready to meet them.' His Majesty asked me to appear before him in my uniform, as I used to do before. No sooner was I dressed than Bitwadid Hasanee came to say that His Majesty was ready to receive me. Messrs. Flad and Mayer accompanied me to the royal pavilion. On going out of the compound I found about 400 officers in attendance in front of the silk tent, and His Majesty was inside with his European servants. No sooner did I approach the enraged monarch than he changed his demeanour and welcomed me in a most polite style. He shook hands with me in the European custom, standing, and then sat down on a silk carpet worked with gold thread, and asked me to sit by him on his right hand. He said the reason he did not allow the throne to be placed there was because he did not like to sit higher than me, I being his friend and the representative of the great Queen of England. He then opened the subject of the war, and said that, whether victorious or not, he would always consider me as his true friend, but other Europeans he complained of for having abused him. He then said that I had brought two persons with me (Dr. Blanc and Mr. Prideaux) to this country, for whom he had neither love nor hatred, but if I became security for their good behaviour he would release them from their chains for my sake. I replied that it would delight me greatly if he did so, and that I would hold myself responsible for all their acts. 'If they do anything to displease your Majesty,' I said, 'the whole blame shall fall on me, and you can then say Mr. Rassam has committed the fault, and not Dr. Blanc or Mr. Prideaux.' He immediately sent Mr. Flad and Aitoo Samuel to release them and to bring them to join me. These two persons His Majesty asked me to name, and he sent Bitwadid Hasanee with them. As soon as they were relieved of their chains they came in their uniforms, according to His Majesty's request. The King told them that he was quite indifferent towards them, but as I had refused to drink tej (mead) until they were released, he had ordered them to be unfettered. He apologized for having imprisoned us, and said that the reason he did so was because he wished our countrymen to open his eyes. Soon after we sat down, he ordered mead to be brought in, and after a glass was filled and given to him he drank a little of it and handed it over to me himself and said, 'When friends meet in our country they drink together.' His Majesty then introduced me to the prince imperial, Dajaj Aalamaio, who was standing behind him with other children, and said to him, 'Aalamaio, why don't you go to your father?' The youth, on hearing these last words, bowed and kissed the pillow on which I was leaning, and I had then to rise and bow to him. The boy is about eight years of age, nice-looking, and intelligent. According to the rules of the Abyssinian Church, this boy is the real heir to the throne, as his mother (a daughter of Dejaj Oubee) was regularly married to the Emperor. His Majesty then concluded with the following speech:—'I am like a woman in the family-way, who may bring forth a son, a daughter, or die of miscarriage. I wish you to assist me to bring forth a son. A person may die when he is a child,' he added, 'or when he is old, and some are carried off in the prime of their life, and I hope I shall not be of those who depart this life in the vigour of their manhood.' Shortly after he dismissed us and sent Dajaj Aalamaio to escort us to our house with Bitwadid Hasanee. After we left him he got into a dreadful rage with his people and about sunset he went down to his camp in Salamgee.

"One the 2nd inst. the King sent for me to go down with my companions. Dr. Blanc and Mr. Prideaux, and see the great mortar being brought up to Salamgee. We went down very early and saw His Majesty superintending the making of the new road for bringing up the guns and mortars which had been brought up from Debra Tabor. He received us most politely and asked us to sit behind him on some loose stones on the edge of a precipice overlooking the soldiery who were pulling up the gun waggons. As soon as the large mortar, which is called 'Sevastopol,' reached the turn of the road below us, where we could see it plainly, His Majesty asked me what I thought of it. I replied that it was most magnificent, and added that I hoped that it would not be long before my brothers (British troops) would be looking on it with the same friendly pleasure which I then experienced. He smiled and said, 'I hope so too.' After that I asked him to gladden my heart by ordering my remaining five fellow-captives to be released of their chains. His Majesty at once acceded to my request, and sent and had them unfettered. These were Captain Cameron and Messrs. Stern, Rosenthal, Kerans, and Petro. After the huge mortar had been brought up the declivity of about 45 degrees, and the waggon taken to level ground, the King asked me to go and see it. My companions and myself went up on the waggon and examined 'Sevastopol' minutely; and afterwards I had to send a message to him befitting the occasion. I said that since the great Menilek nothing so wonderful had been produced. We were then invited to join him again, and we all sat together on the edge of the precipice to see the rest of the cannons and mortars brought up. His Majesty asked me first about European warfare, and how peace was concluded amongst Kings at the termination of a war; how far the rifles of our soldiery carried, and how the word of command was given. After I had answered these questions, he asked me what number of troops had been sent by England against him. I said I had heard that about 12,000 men had been sent, but I did not think that more than 6,000 or 7,000 would come here. I then told him about the elephants and the bands, and said that I thought His Majesty would be very much pleased when he heard their music. He replied that had he been as powerful as he once was he would certainly have gone down to the coast to meet our people on landing, or he would have sent and asked them what they wanted in his country. 'But now,' he added, 'I have lost Abyssinia excepting this rock, and it would be quite foolish of me to say anything; however, I am ready to meet them here, and I must submit to the will of my Creator.' He then spoke about the return of Captain Cameron to Abyssinia without an answer to his letter which he had sent to our Queen. He said: 'After he returned to my country I waited five days before I knew that he had returned without an answer. I then sent and asked him why he came back without a reply.' He then spoke of the abuse heaped upon him by Messrs. Stern and Rosenthal. The latter, he said, had written to his friends to say that the British Government had laughed at him, and that he had called His Majesty 'king of the wild beasts.' (Mr. Rosenthal had described him as 'His savage Majesty,' and this passage was translated as above.) He further said he knew that my companions and I were great men, and he had ill-treated us without any cause, and for this he was very sorry. After a little more chat His Majesty invited us to go and have something to eat. He had ordered a silk tent to be pitched for us near his, and he escorted us to it himself. He left Messrs. Flad and Waldmeier and Aitoo Samuel to attend to our wants. As soon as the King left, a large basket of teff (bread) was brought to us from the royal kitchen, and the wives of Messrs. Waldmeier and Saalmuller (daughters of the late Mr. Bell) sent us some kababs and sweetmeats by the King's order, and a jar of strong mead accompanied the whole from the royal tej establishment. No sooner had the King returned to his tent than he sent to say that the two happiest days he had experienced since I left him in July 1866, were the day on which he had cast the large mortar; and to-day, because he had met me under favourable circumstances. He asked me to allow him to have a salute fired in honour of the occasion, because he felt very happy that day. Of course, in my answer to him, I said that what pleased him pleased me. Immediately after, the roar of artillery was heard in the camp, followed by the *tahleel* from the female establishments. The King afterwards sent for Messrs. Flad and Waldmeier, and said that he wished to speak to them a few words before my return to the fortress. He spoke to them on different matters, and concluded by saying that a little fire, as small as a pea, is apt to become a great one and he gave a hint that it was left to me to extinguish it. Mules were then provided for us from the royal stables, and as soon as we got leave to start we left and returned to our prison. The old and new commandants of Magdala escorted us up.

"It made my heart glad on entering our compound to see the rest of my fellow-prisoners without chains, and there was no more rattling of fetters to be heard in our yard. The other five prisoners (Messrs. Staiger, Brandeis, Essler, Schiller, and Makerer) had been taken down to the royal camp a few days before to work for the King. They are also now without chains.

"To show my confidence in the King, and for the sake of humouring him, I sent Messrs. Flad and Waldmeier to him early on the 3rd instant, with a message that, if he had no objection, I would write and inform the Commander-in-Chief of the British army of His Majesty's late civility and kindness to me and to my fellow-captives. The King sent me a reply, saying that I must not think that the reason he opened the chains of my fellow-captives was because he was afraid of the coercive measures used against him by England, or for the sake of the prisoners—he merely did so to please me, and to prove his friendship towards me. Therefore he thought it unnecessary for me to report a matter to the General which was done out of mere personal friendship. He told Messrs. Flad and Waldmeier to re-assure me of his unceasing regard, and that he believed implicitly in my friendship.

"After the first night of the change in our guard the King ordered that no soldiers were to sleep in my room or in that of Mr. Prideaux and Blanc; but that we are still strictly watched. Yesterday the King plundered all the villages around Magdala, as far as the Bashilo, to support his remaining soldiery. A great number of people were killed on both sides. This affair has so disturbed the country around that we shall now find it difficult for a few days to communicate with our army. It is reported that the new King of Shoa, Menilek, and Wakshum Gobazie, the chief of Lasta, are coming hitherward with tremendous forces to assist our troops. Our friend Theodore is now quite hemmed in. I do not believe that Sir Robert Napier will allow any of the rebel chiefs to interfere, because such a step would be most injurious.

"I must now say farewell, and I hope in a few days to be able to write to you in liberty, because I do not think our people are far off. We expect them here this week.

"I have quite forgotten to mention that in his last letter to me, dated 18th ult., General Merewether informed me that I had been accused in Parliament of having misappropriated money to my private use which had been presented to me by the King of Abyssinia, and that he had written to the Secretary of State for India in my defence. I certainly never thought I should be accused of embezzlement, especially in Parliament. I cannot for the life of me make out on what rotten foundation this infamous charge has been alleged against me. I am so particular that even in my captivity I never failed to report everything that I received from the King and other chiefs in my public capacity, as my public accounts, which I have sent from time to time to General Merewether up to the end of last year, will show. Honesty is the best policy, and I have no doubt that it will be proved in Parliament ere long that charge never had the shadow of a foundation, and that the man who originated it is a scoundrel of the deepest dye.

"7th.—I have not been able to despatch this note to our camp on account of the disturbances on the road. I shall try and send it early to-morrow, as I may not have another chance. The King sent me a message by the old and new commandants of this garrison to go down to Salamgee with all my fellow-captives early to-morrow morning, and it is expected that we are to be kept close prisoners near him. The native prisoners are also ordered down, and this looks rather serious. It is said that the King was looking towards Dalanta through a telescope all day, and that he saw some British troops descending the high valley of the Bashilo. He is surprised that the Commander-in-Chief has not communicated with him, as he is anxious to know what his fate is.

H. RASSAM."

—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18, Speck's Fields, Mile end New Town, London. This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *Saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

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TREACHER & Co., Agents, for Western India.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills—Coughs and colds are alike distressing to the patient and annoying to those around him. The mode of cure is simple, innocent, and effective. Holloway's Ointment should be thoroughly rubbed into the chest and between the blade bones twice a day, while the blood is undergoing purification by appropriate doses of his Pills. A double result is thus secured—the air tubes are relieved of accumulated phlegm and the lungs are freed from an impure circulation. These favouring conditions remove the cause and the cough ceases. By the same means, and with equal facility the treatment by Holloway's inestimable remedies will overcome ulcerated and sore throats, diptheria, bronchitis, pleurisy, and all asthmatical and pulmonary congestive complaints.

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4	do.	1/11	"
3	do.	1/10 7/8	"
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On demand		1/10 1/2	"
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No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £5 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

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Do.	6	do. 4
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Bombay, 12th June 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

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On London at 6 months sight		1s. 11 1/8d.	do.
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"	1 do.	1s. 10 13/16d.	do.
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An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 10th June 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons BRANDIES' Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doz. cases at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.

Vieux	"	Do.	" 18 0 "
Cognac	"	Do.	" 16 "

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GOOD DINNER SHERRY.

Cash.		Credit.
Per dozen Rs.	25 0	Rs. 28 0

REDUCED TO

Rs.	21 0

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to clear off the consignment and make room for expected supplies of Messrs. J. and C. White and Co.'s Wines for which the undersigned have been appointed Agents.

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co., Ld.

CLEARANCE SALES, to make room for more recent supplies:—

BEER.—By Tennant, received direct from the *Brewery* in quarts 4-8 per doz., net cash.

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TEAS.—Direct from China of 1867 Season to make for season 1868.

POUCHONG	Ordinary Price,	Present Price,
ORANGE PEKOE	in 7 lb. Boxes Rs. 20	Rs. 10
POUCHONG & HYSON MIXED		net cash.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Limited.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.

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CLARET.
- Medoc.....quarts at Rs. 12 per dozen.
- " .....pints at " 7½ "
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- Chatean Beitasse " at " 25 "
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- " " Champagne at " 35 "

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FROM C. S. KUPFERBERG MAYENCE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOOK.
- Schwarzberg .....quarts at Rs. 30 p. doz
- " .....pints at " 16 "
- Imperial .....quarts at " 32 "
- " .....pints at " 17 "
- Die Perle des Rheins quarts at " 35 "
- Moselle..... " at " 24 "
- " " at " 13 "
- Johannisberg .....quarts at " 33 "

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J. & C. WHITE & CO.'S WINES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, having taken up Messrs. White's business, are about to introduce their

CELEBRATED WINES

more extensively into this Presidency. To meet the demand expected, from the *unrivalled reputation* attained by these Wines in the Home Market and the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras, very large consignments of their various brands are now on the way.

AT PRESENT T. & Co., Limited, can only supply

MESSRS. J. & C. WHITE'S	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
White Sealed Sherry	30 0	33 0
Black " Fruity Port	30 0	33 0
Do. Do. Pints	17 0	19 0

Orders can be registered for the following brands of MESSRS. J. & C. WHITE & CO'S WINES To arrive by Ship "ALBUERA" due in July.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as.
Pale Dinner Sherry	22 0	24 0
Vino de Pasto	27 0	30 0
Superior Pale Sherry	30 0	33 0
Fine Manzanilla	34 0	38 0
Light Amontillado	38 0	42 0
Superior Ditto	44 0	48 0
Fine Old Port	27 0	30 0
Superior Ditto	34 0	38 0

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co. LD.)

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POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

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CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

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One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

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THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

Secretary—D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER, Esq.

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Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction in English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Polices or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps exce pted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher:—

Ages.	CIVIL. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	MILITARY. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Monthly. Rs.	as.	p	Ages.
20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premium required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Ages.	CIVIL. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	MILITARY. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly Payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, Forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. MCLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

Office, 8, Church Lane, Bombay,

NOTICES.

MONSOON CONVEYANCE.—A GREAT BARGAIN!—FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, a new, large, and roomy CARRIAGE, Brougham and Shiggram combined. Cost in England £118, net, without Packing Charges. Freight Duty, &c. Price Rs. 750. On view at TREACHER & Co., Limited, Byculla Establishment.

R. WHITCHELO, House Decorator and Painter. Writing, Gilding, Marbling and Graining. Shipping orders promptly attended to. Oils and Paints supplied ready for use on the shortest notice. Estimates given for general repairs.

R. WHITCHELO,
35, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, near the P. and O. Club.

W. WARNE & Co., Sole Manufacturer of the Patent Mineralised and Sincalor India Rubber Waterproofs.

Black, Drab and Check Suits, just received from above Manufacturer in good order, and MODERATELY PRICED FOR CASH. Apply to S. D'ESPERANCE. 23 Apollo Street.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS. —Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS., in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.

KINLOCH & ALLAN.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA, *for the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

MRS. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.—The Best and Cheapest House in the trade. 1¼-inch double) OG Maple 18s. per dozen, 12 feet lengths; 2-inch ditto 24s., 2½-inch ditto 30s. Rosewood and Walnut same prices.

GOLD MOULDINGS AND WELL POLISHED. Gilt insides ¼-inch 3s. 6d per dozen, 6 feet; ½-inch ditto 5s. 1¼-inch ditto 8s.

GILT FRAME MOULDINGS, 1inch 10s. per dozen. ½-inch ditto 15s.; 1¼-inch ditto 20s., 6 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 by 22, 7s. 6d. each.

Engravings of every description keptin stock; also some cheap Prints, 30 by 24, 9s. per dozen; Rings 2s per gross.

GEORGE RESS, 57, Druary Lane, London. Estab. 1800

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have the honor to intimate that they have, from this date, closed their Miscellaneous Comission Agency, and beg to refer their constituents with the utmost confidence to Messrs. DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, for the execution of any future orders.

HENRY COPE & Co.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

With reference to the above notice, the undersigned beg to inform the constituents of Messrs. HENRY COPE & Co., and the public in general, that they will be happy to receive orders for any Goods of Kashmeer and Umritsur manufacture.

Commencing business on a somewhat large scale, they deem it right to intimate that all orders for Goods to be prepared must be accompanied by a remittance from approved parties, to the amount of at least one-half the probable cost of the items required. (A list of prices is annexed.) The balance to be paid within two months from date of despatch of Goods. From customers not known to the firm, cash in full or a substantial reference will be required. Also as to Goods in stock the undersigned will be happy to forward them at once, on condition of payment being made within two months. In either case Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. after the expiration of 2nd month.

DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

List of the Shawl Articles that can be immediately prepared to order, or some of them found ready at

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE, AND CHUMBA MULL'S.

AT FIXED AND UNALTERABLE PRICES.

SHAWLS.—Kashmeer, Square woven,—of all colors and patterns, generally 2 yards 4 inches long, 2 yards 4 inches broad, at from 300 to 900 Rs. each.

Kashmeer long, of the same colors, and of a variety of patterns, 3 yards and 1 foot long, by 1 yard and 2 feet broad, at from 500 to 1,500 Rs. each; but those above 1,000 are only prepared to order.

Umritsur, Long, woven—of the same colors, patterns, and size as above, at from 100 to 600 Rs. each.

Do. Square, ditto, same size as Kashmeer, of various colors and patterns, at from 100 to 400 Rs. each.

Kashmeer, Square, worked—of same colors and patterns as above, at from 130 to 250 Rs.

Umritsur, ditto, ditto,—at from 30 to 100 Rs.

A variety of long (only sold in pairs) and square—of elegant patterns, at smaller prices, manufactured at Noorpoor, Kishnapoor, Tiloknath, Bisowlee, &c. (These are suitable as Durbar Presents to Native Gentlemen, Officials, &c.)

Kashmeer, Muleeda, and long square,—worked in braid, and in silk, of handsome and new patterns, at from 80 to 130 Rs.; a most comfortable, and at the same time, elegent article of a lady's attire.

Muleeda Neckties worked in braid—of colors and sizes, at from 1-12 (for children) to 10 Rs.

SHAWL BORDERS—of every kind and width, at from 8 annas to 5 Rs. and as high as 16 Rs. a yard.

Kashmeer, Muleeda, (striped Shawl Cloth, woven)—suited to make up into Dressing Gowns, &c., at from 40 to 65 Rs. a piece.

Ditto, Kashmeer, at from 180 to 250 Rs. each.

CHOGAS.—Kashmeer and Umritsur (Dressing Gowns) for Ladies and Gentlemen,—of all colors, lined or plain, handsomely worked, at from 25 to 80 Rs.

CHUDDURS, (Scarfs).—Kashmeer Thread (a new fabric in supercession of Rampoor, a most delicate article, of all colors, white the most approved. 4 yards long and 2 yards broad, at Rs. 33. These Chuddurs have been made in Umritsur of Kashmeer Pushum Thread, to our special order of (finest Goats' wool) (the Rampoor Chuddurs are made of fine Sheep's wool) and have been in great requisition during the past year.

Varieties of these are on hand with needle work shawl bordering, braid borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs. according to quality and work.

The same of double thread and newest pattern (specially recommended) at Rs. 37 each.

These Chuddars can be had with plain black borders at 40 Rs. each.

CLOTHS.—Muleeda of all colors, suited to many purposes, especially winter clothing—made of the finest Kashmeer pushum, from 24 to 40 inches broad, at from 3½ to 5½ Rs. per yard.

Kashmeer Muleeda, very superior, about 50 inches broad, at from 5 to 10 Rs. a yard, according to breadth and quality.

Ulwan, the material on which Shawls are worked, of all colors, and various prices.

Puttoo, (a cotton cloth suited to Coats, &c.,) in pieces of various sizes and colors from 3 to 4½ yards long, and from 4 to 5 feet broad, at from 10 to 40 Rs.: it is made of fine Kabul pushum.

SASHES.—In neat Silk, new pattern, scarlet and other Colors—at Rs. 9-8 each.

HAVILDARS. ditto at 7 Rs. each.

ONLY PREPARED TO ORDER.

HALF SHAWLS—Scarfs—Kashmeer and Umritsur woven and worked—of colors and patterns, 3 yards long and 2 feet broad, at from 20 to 100 Rs.

Smaller Kashmeer and Umritsur,—of colors and patterns, at from 10 to 40 Rs.

Regimental Putkas, (Kummurbunds) for Native Cavalry Officers, Kashmeer worked, 4 to 5 yards long, at from 60 to 100 Rs. each.

CLOAKS, CAPES, COATS, &c.

Kashmeer and Umritsur—Ladies' Cloaks with or with out hoods, with or without sleeves; dove, and other colors at from 30 to 60 Rs. each.

ALBERA CLOAKS, very handsome, white, (lined with white silk) or of colors, at from 50 to 65 Rs. each.

THE SAME—with elegant shawl bordering, newly introduced, at from Rs. 75 to 90.

Ladies' CAPES, Kashmeer worked, of various colors and patterns, at from 30 to 70 Rs.

POLKAS: Kashmeer, and Umritsur, from 15 to 50 Rs.

Kashmeer and Umritsur COATS of Muleeda, worked at from 15 to 35 Rs.

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